FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD MEETING IN GENEVA 15 NOV

LD151458Y Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 15, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the United States had another meeting today at Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

SALT ACCORD URGED ON 4TH ANNIVERSARY OF VLADIVOSTOK

LD212050Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev commentary]

[Text] The fourth anniversary of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vladivostok will soon be upon us. As is known, as a result of the meeting it was agreed to conclude [words indistinct] an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. But so far such an agreement does not exist. It does not exist because the U.S. Government has shown a lack of resolution and inconsistency. It has tried on several occasions to make modifications in its favor and even to cast doubt on the consensus that had been achieved. People have also observed a tendency to link progress at the SALT talks to certain political problems which have nothing in common with the essence of the negotiations. Similar tendencies in the U.S. attitude appeared shortly after the Vladivostok meeting. Consequently the work on preparing the agreement practically came to a standstill at that time and on a number of questions a step back could even be perceived.

Great efforts were needed to steer the talks back to the Vladivostok consensus. On the whole progress has been made until now in coordinating a number of significant questions. As Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his recent conversation with the American senators, early conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks and the conclusion of a new SALT agreement would be a big step forward on the path of slowing down and finally halting the arms race. It would open a realistic road to the achievement of the security of both these countries and other states and peoples.

The American side too speaks about the need to conclude the agreement. President James Carter declares that the existence of such an agreement, sufficiently balanced, would be incomparably better than the lack of an agreement. But at the same time he warns that quite a difficult struggle lies ahead in concluding such an agreement. In fact, the struggle around the problem of limiting strategic arms is not abating in the United States. The opponents of the agreement being elaborated now form a group which is not too large numerically but is influential enough. That group makes its attacks actively and with much noise. For example, the Republican Gordon Humphrey, recently elected to the Senate, states that the likely agreement will seriously limit U.S. technical possibilities in the field of armaments. Therefore, it is not so much the arguments as the interests of the military-industrial complex which decide the approach to this problem by the critics of SALT.

On the other hand, the overwhelming majority of mankind realizes the deadly danger of continuing the arms race. It is not by chance that in the United States, according to the results of all opinion polls, about 75 percent of the population is permanently in favor of concluding a new Soviet-American agreement. The attitudes of some of the new American senators support this view.

For example, according to Democratic Senator Paul Tsongas from Massachussets, halting the nuclear arms race is the most important issue. This is also confirmed by Arthur (Cox), writing in NEWSDAY, who states: We have reached the point of no return. If we really want to halt the arms race, then we must do it in the next 2 or 3 years. The longer the race lasts the longer our security will be weakened. There is no doubt, Arthur (Cox) continues, that the United States has the economic and technical potential, and the inventiveness, to create even more sophisticated weapons. But to what end and at what a price to our economy, which is already suffering from inflation?

Senator Alan Cranston has also drawn attention to the same problem. He says that a SALT agreement is absolutely necessary for combating inflation. James Reston, the New York TIMES commentator is of the opinion that a decisive movement has been reached in the tragic and long arms race which now deprives the countries of the world of nearly $4 billion per annum. The nations of the world have to do without many necessities of life. The arms race contributes to world inflation and to the maintenance of tension between Moscow and Washington. James Reston points out that any long-term postponement of the resolution of the SALT problem will make it even more difficult to resolve and even more costly.

Therefore, from any angle, logic and arguments not only appeal for but also dictate the need for a Soviet-American SALT agreement. It would lighten the economic burden on the shoulders of peoples as a result of the arms race and would attenuate somewhat the painful effects of inflation and other problems encountered by the West. It must contribute to the normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States, to insuring their improvement. But the important thing is that such an agreement would be an important contribution to limiting the arms race in general. It would open the way to a solution of other disarmament problems. It would contribute to removing the danger of a world thermonuclear conflict.

USSR DEFENSE WILL BE 'AT PROPER LEVEL' UNTIL ARMS RACE ENDS

LD220022Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Yevgeniy Ivanov commentary]

[Excerpts] Many delegates at the recent British Trade Union Congress called for an end to the arms race and real progress towards disarmament. At the Labor Party conference in Blackpool the new party chairman, Frank Allaun, long an energetic supporter of disarmament, urged that Britain cut back its exorbitant military spending and use the money saved to solve the country's acute social and economic problems--for one housing. Britons also appear to be showing ever more opposition to Washington's neutron strategy and to London's policy of conniving with this strategy. The nuclear disarmament movement is planning a meeting for 28 November to adopt a petition against the neutron bomb. In Western Europe, too, and in fact all over the world, the public is growing more articulate in its opposition to the arms race.

The Soviet Union has sought peaceful coexistence with the rest of the world ever since Soviet Government was born. The Soviet Union made it known at the outset that disarmement was a goal of socialism. It was ready for parity negotiations with all countries to stop the arms race and take steps that in the final count would lead to disarmament, with a reliable system of worldwide security.

But the Soviet people are well acquainted with the practice of the imperialist powers. There have been many times when they had to resort to arms to protect their right to build a society without exploiters or exploited, so until the arms race is stopped and all countries have pledged to act to insure real disarmament, the Soviet Union must look to its defenses. It must make sure that its own people, and the people of allied socialist countries, can live in peace and security. The Soviet Union does not seek military supremacy, it does not seek to impose its social and economic system on other nations by force of arms, but it does feel it important to keep its defense potential at the proper level.

No country has made as many realistic proposals to check the arms race as the Soviet Union. This country would like to see genuine progress toward disarmament on a bilateral basis and on a multilateral basis. The Soviet stand on strategic arms limitation is characteristic. Though an agreement with the United States was worked out in principle 4 years ago at the Vladivostok summit of President Brezhnev and President Ford, none has yet been signed. The reason is that influential groups in the United States and in other countries too, including Britain, refuse to recognize the principle of parity in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, but parity is essential. Unless the partners to talks accept the idea that no damage must be done to the security of either side, there can be no progress in slowing down the arms race.

We are prepared to disarm if the other side is prepared to disarm. We insist on like security. There is good reason for this insistence, as I have pointed out. Throughout the Soviet Union's history the capitalist West has worked to put an end to the first socialist state. To do so it has sought to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and then bludgeon it with arms (?threats). The competition in arms buildups is dangerous and pointless. The Soviet Union has made any number of proposals in an effort to stop the arms race and insure peace for all nations without damaging any nation's security.

Let me remind you of some of the proposals: to stop production of all types of nuclear weapons; to stop production of all other weapons of wholesale annihilation and to ban them; to stop the development of new conventional weapons of great destructive power and to stop the expansion of armies and the increase of conventional weapons by the permanent members of the Security Council and the countries allied with them by military agreement.

At present NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries are just about equal in arms strength. Western governments recognize this, so if the proposals I've just listed were acted on, it would be possible to greatly reduce the danger of war, cut back military spending, strengthen trust and understanding between nations and in general improve the political climate in Europe and elsewhere.

President Brezhnev spelled out the position of the Soviet Union when he said the disputes between socialism and capitalism should be settled not on the battlefield and not on the production lines of munitions factories, but in the area of peaceful work. What we would like to see, said President Brezhnev, is that the borders dividing the two worlds of socialism and capitalism should be crisscrossed not by missiles with nuclear charges, but by the belts of broad and varied cooperation for the good of all humanity.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD211616Y Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--The following delegations arrived here today for a regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries:

Of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the PRB.

Of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Of the German Democratic Republic led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

Of the Polish People's Republic led by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and president of the SRR.

Of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the republic.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 21 November adds the following:

["The delegations were met by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Ryabov, Rusakov, Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dymshits, Kirillin, Novikov, Nuriyev, Smirnov, members of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Bugayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of civil aviation; Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Kiselev and Shakhnazarov, deputy heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee.

["Among those meeting the delegations were ambassadors accredited in the USSR: Zhulev of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Szueros of the Hungarian People's Republic; Ott of the German Democratic Republic; Badrus of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Olszewski of the Polish People's Republic; and Lovetinsky of the Czech Socialist Republic."]

Consultative Conference Opens

LD220950Y Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--A regular conference of the Political Consulative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened in Moscow today.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION OPENS IN HAVANA

LD221028Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Havana, November 22, TASS--A regular meeting of the CMEA Permanent Commission for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy has opened in the Cuban capital. Taking part in its work are delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and also representatives of Interatomenergo and Interatominstrument.

The agenda of the meeting includes questions of further streamlining multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, analysis of proposals to promote and expand the activities of Interatomenergo commission, discussion of the work done by Interatominstrument in 1977-1978.

The participants of the meeting will also discuss questions linked with the participation of CMEA countries in the fulfillment of the plan for the stepped up development of science and technology in the sphere of the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the Republic of Cuba up to 1990.

Taking the floor at the opening of the meeting, Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, highly assessed the meeting's importance for Cuba. He noted the substantial successes achieved in the cooperation of CMEA countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM MEETING ENDS IN WARSAW

LD171532Y Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, November 17, TASS--A regular session of representatives of the national coordinating bodies of the Intercosmos programme participating countries wound up its work here. It was attended by scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

Discussed at the session were the results of the three space flights with the participation of cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the GDR. Plans were mapped out for a furhter cooperation within the framework of the Intercosmos programme in a period of up to 1985.

INTERATOMENERGO SEMINAR IN PRAGUE COMPLETES SESSION

LD180810Y Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, November 18, TASS--A seminar of experts of the member countries of the international Interatomenergo economic association on problems of reliability of equipment and systems of atomic power plants has closed in Karlovy Vary. The seminar was cosponsored by Interatomenergo and the CMEA Permanent Commission for Electric Power.

Experts of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Rumania, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Yugoslavia and representatives of the CMEA Secretariat have discussed problems pertaining to projecting, construction and operation of atomic power plants, of ensuring the safety of labour at atomic power plants. The final document adopted at the seminar outlines trends towards a further perfection of the operation of atomic power plants.

PRAVDA VIEWS STATUS OF USSR-U.S. TIES, MIDEAST, HUMAN RIGHTS

LD221055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Boris Orekhov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] "I wholeheartedly support the foreign policy of our beloved Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by that loyal Leninist Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. I thank them for their tremendous contribution to the cause of peace and of delivering mankind from the military threat."

Those are lines from one of the letters received by the editorial board in the past week. They were written by S. Orlov from Ulyanovka in Leningradskaya Oblast. Such letters arrive constantly. They speak of Soviet people's wholehearted support for the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at insuring a peaceful life for our people who are building a communist society and at eliminating the danger of thermonuclear war and strengthening peace for all the peoples.

Slogan Is Friendship

The diverse relations among the socialist community countries develop and strengthen with every passing year, month and day. The solid basis of their fraternal friendship and cooperation is formed by the relations of complete mutual understanding and ideological and political unity among the socialist countries' communist and workers parties which are pursuing a Marxist-Leninist international policy. Being an integral part of the world communist movement, our parties pay constant attention to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist countries and to developing and deepening their comprehensive cooperation.

A ferry link between Ilichevsk and Varna was ceremonially opened recently. In his greetings telegram to the Soviet and Bulgarian creators of this artery of friendship Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed the confidence that, traveling the path of socialist economic integration, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and all the CEMA countries will continue to augment our common asset and will, in the future, create new majestic products which will be effective in developing the national economies of the socialist community.

It is well known that the countries united by CEMA have doubled their industrial potential in the last 10 years alone. Along with the efforts made by each country, the role of multilateral cooperation is great. Take the economic relations between the GDR and Hungary. The high level of foreign trade relations between the two countries and the increasingly broad division of labor between them are evidenced by the fact that goods produced through cooperation and specialization constitute 30 percent of the trade between the GDR and Poland.

"An example of fruitful cooperation"--that is how RUDE PRAVO headlined an article recently telling of the beneficial influence of the international division of labor, specialization and cooperation on the economic collaboration between the CSSR and the Soviet Union. Currently 17 agreements between the two countries on cooperation are in force.

The traditional meetings among leaders of the fraternal parties and states help to consolidate mutual relations. This was demonstrated once again by the recent meeting between G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and E.Gierek, Central Committee first secretary.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have regarded and continue to see their international duty to support the peoples struggling for the just cause of freedom and for a new life. This is reaffirmed forcefully by the official friendly visit to our country by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers. During the talks, conducted on the Soviet side by comrades L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and other officials, both sides' desire to further deepen Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres was expressed.

The friendship and cooperation between the socialist community countries and the young developing countries are strengthening and gaining force, exerting an increasing influence on the processes taking place in the world.

Life Demands This

A U.S. Senate delegation was in the Soviet Union last week. In conversation with the senators Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that speediest completion of the talks between the USSR and the United States and conclusion of a new agreement on the limiting strategic offensive weapons would be a major step toward containing and ultimately terminating the arms race and would open up a real way to insure the security of both our two countries and of other countries and peoples.

The vital necessity of solving this task is recognized by many public figures, politicians and international commentators in the United States itself.

Here, for instance, is the opinion to veteran American journalist J. Reston. "A crucially important moment" he writes "has now arrived in the long and tragic history of the arms race which costs the countries of the world amost $400 billion per year, depriving many peoples the most basic necessities of life and contributing to the raging inflation in the globe and to the preservation of the tension in relations between Moscow and Washington." The veteran American journalist warns that "any long delay in a compromise solution of the problem of arms limitation will probably make this problem still more difficult to solve and expensive for us."

Well-known diplomat C. Yost also draws attention to the need for the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement. He recalls in Boston's the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that 4 years have now passed since the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vladivostok at which the basic principles of the second-stage strategic arms limitation agreement were agreed, but there is still no agreement.

"Four years is a long time to retain the impasse in the sphere of arms control," Yost rightly points out. "The development of armaments never marks time. New, more dangerous and more destructive types of armaments have multiplied since 1974 and will continue to multiply until a second-stage agreement on strategic arms limitation and then a similar third-stage agreement has been concluded." The conclusion: "In my view, completion of the elaboration of the SALT-II agreement must now be the President's paramount task in the foreign policy sphere."

A sensible call: One could only feel satisfaction if similar views were held by all those who now formulate U.S. practical foreign policy. But, alas, at the same time the U.S. Defense Department is approving a plan for the development of two new intercontinental missiles. This is being done within the framework of a supplemental request for $2.2 billion which Congress will receive next January.

The commentary the well-informed American journalist Richard Burt attaches to his report is intrinsically curious. "This decision," he writes, "partly reflects a desire to lay a political foundation for obtaining the Senate's approval of the new American-Soviet strategic arms limitation agreement." Frankly, the "logic" is opaque.

As for our country's policy vis-a-vis the United States, its foundation remains unchanged: The Soviet Union is prepared, if the United States is so prepared, to conduct matters in such a way that Soviet-American relations develop firmly, on a broad front and in a variety of spheres.

Toward a Separate Deal

In recent days telegrams have been coming out of Washington announcing that new difficulties and disputes have arisen at the tripartite talks on a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. The difficulties and disputes relate to the formal "linking" of the treaty to the Palestinian problem, and certain other matters, including the military section of the appendix.

In this connection some commentators privy to the course of the talks in Washington's Blair House are harking back to Camp David. Camp David also produced pessimistic statements about the "possible failure" of the meeting and about the sides' "obstinacy," whereupon the United States appeared on the scene in the capacity of mediator and "saved the situation," albeit with difficulty.

The Lebanese paper AL-LIWA' calls the difficulties and obstacles at the current talks the "Blair House capers." According to the paper, it is nothing more than a farce.

Paris' LE MATIN writes that Egypt and Israel have already reached an understanding on all "the contentious issues in the military articles of the future treaty which pictures dividing the Sinai Peninsula into three zones and defines the size of the two sides' forces and the areas which they will occupy." Hints that a treaty may be signed have also appeared in the Cairo press. And a U.S. representative at the talks said that "all three delegations are fully confident that hopes of the successful outcome of the talks remain." With the occasional creak the "cart" is being pushed closer and closer toward the completion of a separate deal.

This week the American magazine SEVEN DAYS published the content of some secret documents signed at Camp David. It is clear from these that the U.S. administration is committed to additional loans to Israel over the next 5 years amounting to $5 billion, and that the Israeli Army will be equipped with the very latest weapons types. Around 5,000 American military specialists will be sent to Egypt, and in the event of a military conflict between Cairo and any neighboring Arab state the United States pledges to give As-Sadat military assistance. There is also mention of the actual formation of a military alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv following Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

It is characteristic that none of the sides has so far refuted the SEVEN DAYS report. According to the magazine, military cooperation between Egypt and Israel is intended to "help Egypt play a more important role in the protection of the West's interests in Africa and in the oil-producing areas of the Near East." In other words, on the other side of the Atlantic maximum use is being made of Cairo's capitulationist policy to safeguard the Near East interests of, first and foremost, the United States. And these interests run counter to the aspirations and designs of the overwhelming majority of Arabs who will never come to terms with plans to turn the Near East region into a raw-material appendage of imperialism, into its military beachhead.

"Double Standards"

In 3 weeks' time mankind will mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly 10 December 1948. This gives us reason to think today about how its provisions are being fulfilled in the civilized world. This question arouses particular interest in view of the fact that, U.S. ruling circles have made the theme of human rights and their imaginary violations in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries a "shock" theme almost from the first day that the present administration moved into the White House.

The period of nearly 2 years since then has given people many opportunities to become convinced of the insincerity of this concern for human rights.

The more time passes the more clearly emerges the hypocritical nature of high-ranking U.S. figures' expatriations on imaginary violations of civil rights and freedoms in other countries and their assiduous silence on the scandalous situation concerning these rights and freedoms in the United States itself.

To be fair, it must be said that the violations of civil rights and freedoms in the United States did not, of course, begin under the present administration. They have existed for as long as the United States itself. This, for instance, is what the great physicist Albert Einstein, who lived the last 20 years of his life in that country, said back in 1954 about rights and freedoms in the United States: "Speaking of civil rights today, we have in mind chiefly the following demands: The defense of the individual against arbitrary violation of the law by other individuals or government; the right to work and appropriate payment; freedom of discussion and study; direct participation by the individual in creating the government. These civil rights are now recognized in theory, although by means of the broad use of formal, judicial maneuvers they are violated to a much greater extent even than under the previous generation."

Einstein's words have by no means lost their significance today, nearly a quarter of a century later. On the contrary, they seem to be addressed to the present administration, which is eloquently attested by the events of recent days. This refers to the unlawful arrest of the well-known progressive singer Dean Reed, released only thanks to a wide international campaign in his defense. This refers, finally, to the U.S. Justice Department's admission of the innocence of the "Wilmington 10," who were condemned to a total of 282 years' imprisonment by the court authorities in the state of North Carolina. It took the American theism 6 years to recognize what had long been clear to the world's progressive public.

Against this background, is the unwillingness of the U.S. Government to sign the majority of international documents regulating basic human rights and freedoms a mere coincidence? A routine session of the Commission on Human Rights recently finished work in Geneva having examined progress in individual states' fulfillment of the provisions of the International pact on civil and political rights. This pact has already been ratified by 52 states. But you will not find the United States among them. In its history the United Nations has elaborated 19 international agreements and pacts with the aim of insuring basic human rights and freedoms. But 16 of these have not been signed by the United States....Such is the "double standard," as Americans put it, in the U.S. administration's approach to the human rights question.

Just 1 week shows the complexity of the processes taking place in the sphere of international relations and indicates how difficult the path to universal and lasting peace and the security of peoples is. But however difficult that path, the CPSU and the Soviet state are fully determined to follow their chosen path--the Leninist course of peace--once and for all.

WESTERN EFFORTS TO THWART UNESCO CONFERENCE ON MEDIA NOTED

LD211225Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Yurskiy dispatch: "Information at Service of Peace"]

[Text] Paris--More than 200 journalists from different countries are accredited to the press center of the 20th UNESCO General Conference session being held in Paris. Workers of the organization's Secretariat supply them with every day press releases, texts of the delegates' speeches and information on numerous sessions of commissions and other conference working organs.

Great attention is being attracted by the general political discussion, during which the delegation heads (these are, as a rule, the participating countries' ministers of education or culture or the chairmen of national commissions for UNESCO affairs) raise key problems of the organization's activity: Its role and tasks in strengthening peace and mutual understanding and the development of cooperation in the spheres of education, science and culture. The speeches of the socialist countries' delegation heads have been listened to with interest.

Among the numerous issues being discussed here one arouses not only general interest but also the specific, professional interest of journalists. We refer to the draft declaration on the basic principles for using the mass news media to strengthen peace and international mutual understanding and to combat war propaganda, racism and apartheid. These ideas first appeared in the pages of the world press several years ago, when UNESCO, on the initiative of the socialist and certain developing countries, began formulating norms and principles for international dissemination of information. The urgency of this task is obvious. There are in the world today approximately 25,000 radio stations, tens of thousands of newspapers and journals, more than 100 news agencies, more than 1 billion radio receivers, approximately 400 million television sets and so forth. The climate of international relations and the level of relaxation of tension largely depend on information disseminated through these channels. The socialist countries consistently advocate that war propaganda and the practice of "psychological warfare" and interference in other countries' internal affairs be banned in international intercourse.

For their part, the developing states also have their program in this sphere. Its essence consists in increasing the volume of information on their life. For in the overall flow of world information they today receive 100 times more information from the West than they themselves supply to the West. Hence the task: To create their own press agencies, radio stations and so forth and to end the imperialist agencies' domination of their spiritual life. In other words, they are seeking to "decolonialize information" and to end what President Kekkonen of Finland once called "information imperialism."

It was in this spirit that UNESCO experts several years ago prepared a draft declaration which has been discussed at many conferences and has received the broad approval of specialists. At the 19th UNESCO General Conference session in Nairobi (1976), despite the positive attitude of many countries toward this document, it was decided under pressure from the United States and certain other bourgeois states to postpone examining the question until the 20th session in Paris.

The socialist and many developing countries are acting together at the Paris session in the struggle for the UNESCO declaration's adoption. This frightens the Western "world monopolies," which have undertaken a massive psychological attack on UNESCO and its director general, who personally devotes much attention to this urgent problem. [paragraph continues]

In recent weeks the West's bourgeois press has published a series of articles falsifying the purport of the draft declaration and inundating UNESCO with threats if it is adopted (THE TIMES, LE MONDE, THE ECONOMIST and other newspapers). Moreover, a number of Western delegation heads (Britain, the FRG) have devoted their speeches at plenary sessions to exhorting the developing countries to reject the declarations. "Abandon your principles, and we will pay you, give you money to set up agencies, newspapers and so forth," they pontificate. This is an obvious trick, and an ever-increasing number of developing countries are seeing through it. The West wishes to retain a free hand for ideological expansion. It will never abandon its desire to dominate the spiritual life of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Correspondents of the major Western news agencies, newspapers and radio stations and members of various organizations and committees specially formed to combat the regulation of international news activity are now in Paris. The session corridors are being roamed by a certain George Beene, one of the leaders of the "international Committee in Defense of Freedom of the ress," who, foaming at the mouth, has already been anathematizing UNESCO at several journalists' forums for its work in the declaration. He has again opposed this document's adoption from the platform of the Paris conference. And he is being echoed by many bourgeois press organs--the Washington POST, for example.

However, progressive journalists and the international organization of journalists are increasingly resolutely advocating the elaboration of just norms and principles of information and the banning of the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid from the press and the air.

USSR REPRESENTATIVE ON NONUSE OF FORCE PRINCIPLE

LD211834Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0742 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] New York--Debates have begun in the Legal Committee of the UN General Assembly on the Soviet proposal for a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

"In his speech in the legal committee, O.N. Khlestov, the Soviet representative, said that the USSR comes out consistently and strongly in favor of affirming peaceful cooperation in international relations, the precondition for which is the principle of the nonuse of force, and for a more efficacious and all-embracing application of that principle in the practical affairs of states. In recent years, he noted, considerable success has been achieved in affirming the principles of peaceful coexistence. In the world, however, there remain active forces which strive to undermine the detente process, whip up the arms race, strengthen aggressive blocs, and fan the flames of international tension. Certain Western circles make propaganda about the permissibility of 'local' and 'limited' armed conflicts. The Soviet representative stressed that in conditions of nuclear weapons existence and their increasing improvement, such conflicts create the real threat of a global thermonuclear war. In the USSR's opinion, one of the most important articles in the treaty should be one according to which the participants would refrain from using armed forces employing any kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons, and also would not threaten the use of such weapons. The conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, the USSR representative said, must not in any way infringe upon the right of states to individual or collective self-defense and the right to wage a struggle to liquidate the aftermath of aggression and return lands seized by the aggressor. The treaty which is being worked out must also not restrict the right of peoples still under colonial domination to wage a struggle for their liberation. Such a right has been acknowledged for them by the United Nations."

EEC-ASEAN ECONOMIC, TRADE TALKS HELD IN BRUSSELS

LD212316Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

["ASEAN-EEC: Different Positions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A two-day meeting of representatives of the Common Market and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been held in Brussels at the level of foreign ministers. They exchanged opinions on problems of economic cooperation between the EEC and ASEAN, and other matters.

The meeting has revealed quite different approach of the two groupings to the questions discussed.

The countries-members of the ASEAN have long been pressing for elimination of the discriminatory barriers set by the Nine in trade with ASEAN, expansion of their exports to the EEC markets not only of their traditional products, mainly raw commodities, but also goods of the developing textile, footwear and other industries of these countries. They are unwilling to limit themselves to the role of raw material appendanges of Western economy and are pressing for equitable participation in economic exchange.

But this just stand of the developing ASEAN member-countries encounters stubborn resistance of the Nine the leaders of which wish to retain the inequitable economic and trade relations with Southeast Asian countries, raise barriers to bar ASEAN manufactured goods from their markets and seek in every way to retain the low level of prices of raw materials supplied from the assocation member-countries.

Foreign minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher, speaking on behalf of the EEC, said at the meeting that the Common Market would continue using protectionist measures. Upholding such a policy, the EEC leaders refused to undertake any concrete, the more so contractual, obligations in economic relations with ASEAN. Meanwhile, in the course of the meeting EEC representatives sought to attach political strings to solution of economic matters. The ASEAN ministers were offered to discuss certain "political principles" of relations between the Nine and ASEAN, and only after that to discuss trade and economic links.

The attempts of leaders of the Nine to use economic relations as a level to draw ASEAN into the Western political orbit have not enlisted support of the ASEAN member-countries.

Representatives of ASEAN member-countries voiced profound concern at the complicated political situation in the area of Southeast Asia. They emphasized that ASEAN strives for safeguarding peace, prosperity and security of the whole region on the basis of broad cooperation with all countries.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja noted with satisfaction that the idea of peaceful coexistence, goodneighbourly relations, of making the South-East Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality enlists ever growing support both in the region and outside it, which, in the final account, will promote economic development of the ASEAN member-countries.

Such a stand seemingly is not to the liking of West European leaders and their allies outside the Common Market.

UNITED STATES

STATE DEPARTMENT: HEALTH OF MOSCOW EMBASSY STAFF 'NORMAL'

LD212148Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The American State Department has announced no deviations from normal have been found in the health of the United States Embassy personnel in Moscow. The announcement followed a thorough medical checkup of members of the embassy staff and their families who have worked in Moscow over the past 25 years. They had the checkup in view of the assertion that the embassy had come under strong radiation. At the time the Soviet Union categorically rejected these accusations, stating that there (?was some radiation as) the result of the operation of the embassy's radio engineering devices.

PENTAGON IDEA OF LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR LOWERS THRESHOLD

LD211427Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[V. Biryukov article: "By Hook or by Crook"]

[Text] As the Washington POST stated with great publicity, the American military has embarked on a study of prospects for waging a so-called limited or "small" nuclear war. The U.S. Defense Department has ordered special research on this subject, setting itself the concrete task of proving that it is possible to use tactical nuclear weapons on the battlefield.

Speaking in the House of Representatives, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown voiced the idea that in the first instance communication must be organized so that it is not destroyed during a tactical nuclear strike. Then, he said, the enemy will be able to receive information that the explosion does not yet signify the start of a global nuclear war. The Pentagon strategists' ruses are absolutely clear. Their demogogic reasonings conceal a plan to gradually accustom the public to the possibility of a "small" nuclear war. The military-industrial complex is trying in this way to prepare the ground for future actions on the path of developing neutron weapons.

In the opinion of right-thinking politicians and public figures in the United States and throughout the world, the attempt by certain U.S. circles to lower the "nuclear threshold" and prepare the world public for a "small" nuclear war is fraught with a serious threat to general security. It creates new difficulties in the struggle for detente being waged by all peace-loving mankind headed by the Soviet Union.

But the Pentagon's camouflage can deceive nobody. The mass campaign demanding the outlawing of neutron weapons and an end to the intrigues of militarists of every hue who are poisoning the international atmosphere is broadening in all countries.

VANCE TRIP TO CANADA CAN'T SOLVE COMPLEX 'DIFFERENCES'

LD212210Y Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance left today for a one-day visit to Canada to hold talks with Canadian leaders. Well-informed observers believe that the talks will deal with numerous problems that lead from time-to-time to serious frictions between the United States and its northern neighbour.

This refers, specifically, to Washington's continued attempts to conduct the course of political and economic diktat with regard to Ottawa. Newspapers recall the acute "fisheries conflict" that broke out earlier this year and that still remains unsolved. As is known, the United States, acting unilaterally, banned Canada's traditional fishing operations in the zone which the United States authorities proclaimed U.S. coastal territory.

It is expected that the Canadian Government will make claims to the USA in connection with the crisis of the U.S. dollar that has a negative effective on Canada's foreign trade. The Canadians are also greatly displeased with the continued penetration of the economy of their country by U.S. monopolies which assumed control of up to 70 per cent of local production in a number of industries.

According to the Baltimore SUN, during this visit Cyrus Vance also intends to meet leaders of the Canadian Opposition Joseph Clark and Edward Broadbent, who seriously criticize the policy of the Trudeau government.

On the whole, observers do not expect that the visit of the state secretary will achieve much to overcome differences between the two countries. One of Washington newspapers wrote that the U.S.-Canadian contradictions are too complicated and tangled to be settled in one day of talks.

A. YOUNG'S AFRICAN TOUR AIMED AT PUSHING U.S.-UK PLAN

LD211900Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1246 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Lending a Hand to the Racists"]

[Text] New York, 21 November. TASS--A. Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has set off on his latest African tour. He intends to visit the Republic of Guinea, where he will take part in celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the country's independence, as the U.S. President's official representative, as well as Nigeria, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. Nevertheless, UN circles consider that Young's trip is a U.S. attempt to revitalize the broadly advertised "new U.S. policy in Africa," soften criticism of Washington's continuing support for racist regimes, and save from failure the so-called "peaceful initiative" of five Western states led by the United States to solve the Namibia problem. But according to most observers, attention at Young's talks and meetings will be focused on Rhodesia and the Anglo-American plan for a "peaceful settlement" in that country.

It is being pointed out here that the racists and their Western patrons led by the United States are seriously disturbed by the considerable expansion of the armed struggle for freedom by Zimbabwe patriots. The United States fears that an upsurge in the national-liberation movement in southern Africa, particularly in Rhodesia, will threaten the multimillion dollar U.S. capital investments. The aim of Young's mission is to influence the African countries, and primarily the "frontline states," who support the Zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom, to accept the Anglo-American plan for settlement and thus force the patriots to stop their armed struggle. This plan is virtually aimed at setting up a puppet African state, which would allow the colonialist-racist order in the south of Africa to be retained, and the merciless exploitation of the African peoples to be perpetuated.

PRC DEVELOPING NUCLEAR MISSILE SITES IN TIBET

LD211858Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Peking has launched large-scale construction work on its military bases in Tibet. According to the magazine TIBETAN REVIEW, highways, underground pits and warehouses are under construction for the Chinese Army. Quoting eyewitness reports, the magazine writes that a part of these bases near (Chamdo) town are being built by Chinese military specialists. The indigenous population is being used only on the most difficult jobs, such as the construction of access roads to these installations. (Chamdo) is one of the main towns of the Nagchu region and has been proclaimed an off-limits zone to the Tibetans.

Reports regarding Peking's preparations in Tibet have been confirmed by other sources as well, the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW considers that Peking is creating a powerful nuclear missile center. According to British experts, it should replace or supplement the already existing center at Chuhsien.

It is expected that a testing range for nuclear arms will be built in Tibet in the very near future which, in size and capability of carrying out the most varied nuclear experiments, will leave the existing Chinese testing range at Lop Nor far behind.

There are quite weighty reasons to make such assumptions. In the first place, Tibet is very sparsely populated, In the second place, it is practically fully defended from observance from space by thick cloud, and finally, the air currents blowing high from the Himalayas in most cases head toward South and Southeast Asia, thereby, at least in the future, [words indistinct] (?and) the fact that Japan, with whose military-industrial circles it is now flirting, will get lass radioactive fallout than it did in the recent past after nuclear tests at Lop Nor. Consequently, the broad dissatisfaction of the Japanese public with China's nuclear tests in space [as heard] will be removed.

Many political analysts voice the opinion that the new Chinese nuclear center will be built in the (Chamdo) region, which is an expansive, unpopulated (?sector). It is also considered that close to this region China will build its main nuclear fortress, including a large part of the means of delivery which China currently possesses. According to certain data, at present, China possesses over 300 units of all sorts of missiles. Most of them are rockets of middle radius, from 1,500 to 1,800 kilometers in range, but with each passing year the number is increasing. It is calculated that by 1980 China will possess no less than 1,000 missiles, including intercontinental rockets. But, not waiting for that moment, the Chinese are meantime building rockets in Tibet of a medium radius capable of striking [words indistinct] point in India, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand and all of Indochina.

The Asian people are watching with anxiety these military preparations of China in Tibet.

AWARDS PRESENTED TO SUSLOV, USTINOV; BREZHNEV ATTENDS

LD211546Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, presented one of the highest government awards of the CSSR--the Order of Klement Gottwald--to Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the Kremlin today.

Comrade Suslov has been honored with this distinction for his outstanding services to the cause of strengthening friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, for his creative contribution to the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, and for deepening the unity of the international communist movement on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Order of Klement Gottwald has been presented to Dmirtriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union. He has been awarded this distinction for his services in the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and for strengthening the close, fraternal cooperation between the armed forces of the CSSR and the USSR.

Comrade Husak cordially greeted those awarded with the order and wished them robust health and great successes in their noble activities for the benefit of socialism, in the name of the happiness of peoples.

Comrades Suslov and Ustinov expressed sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of the CPCZ and to the CSSR state leaders for the high awards and stressed that these awards represent the recognition of services rendered by the CPSU, whose Leninist, internationalist policy embodies the interests of working people, and a striving for the further strengthening of the positions of the socialist community countries.

Present at the ceremony were comrades: Brezhnev, Andropov, Gromyko, Kuznetsov, Chernenko, Rusakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Rakhmanin, Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Bogolyubov.

Also present were: Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Government; Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister; Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR's ambassador to the USSR.

WEEKLY CONDEMNS YUGOSLAV COMMENTS ON USSR-SRV TREATY

LD211349Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 47 16 Nov 78 p 6 LD

[G. Aleksandrov article: "The Anti-Soviet 'Suprabloc' Stance of the Newspaper DELO"]

[Text] The conclusion of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] was an event of tremendous international significance. Naturally the attention of the entire world was riveted by this event, and it generated a widespread response from statesmen, politicians and international press.

The document drawn up in Moscow serves as an embodiment of the fraternal and disinterested friendship, based on the inviolable principles of proletarian internationalism, which links the peoples of the socialist community countries. [paragraph continues]

It supplements the series of similar treaties which at various times have been concluded by the Soviet Union with European socialist countries and also between those states. This document, signed by the top USSR and SRV leaders, enshrines in the form of a legally binding treaty the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, originated when an independent Vietnam was forced under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. These relations were vividly manifested during the Vietnamese people's liberation struggle to repulse U.S. aggression. By elevating Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a new and even higher level, the treaty serves the cause of the further strengthening and deepening of all-round political, economic and cultural cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of the states of the world socialist system. Through its entire content--in spirit and in letter--this document, which fully accords with UN aims and principles, is directed at strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The mass media of the socialist countries and the progressive press of the world assessed the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the SRV in precisely this way. Only those who would like to see in Southeast Asia, not peace and neighborly cooperation among all countries for the benefit of the peoples, but constant enmity, tension and conflicts, and those who would like, by deliberately complicating the situation, the fish in troubled waters for the sake of their own hegemonist strategic plans did not find the treaty to their liking. They have started a propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting the treaty. The directors of this unworthy campaign turned up in Peking, while the role of echo went to the leaders of Kampuchea who have long been singing the Maoists' tune, and also to a number of bourgeois mass media, above all those across the ocean and in the European NATO countries.

Unfortunately it has to be said that the voice of the Yugoslav newspaper DELO has also rung out in this discordant anti-Soviet "choir."

In devoting its international commentary to an analysis of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, the editors of this newspaper published in Ljubljana proceeded not from its content but from a desire to denigrate the policy of the USSR and the SRV. Sentences then appeared, borrowed from rightwing bourgeois newspapers, such as: "Vietnam has taken its place under the Soviet defense umbrella," and: "Although it was stated that the treaty is not directed against third countries, it is clear (?) that we are talking here about a defense agreement against China," and then: "The USSR has signed a treaty with Vietnam on joint defense against China (?), that is, against a country which in 1950 signed a defense treaty with the Soviet Union."

As distinct from the DELO editors, who can see something "clearly" in fact not contained in this treaty, which is not directed, we reemphasize, against any third country, whatsoever, to us the dangerous tendentiousness of the logic of the commentary's authors is perfectly obvious. This logic led them to distort the positions of the SRV in Vietnamese-Chinese and Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations, and also to a crude and unworthy attack against the Soviet Union. For only as such is it possible to describe DELO's allegations that "the Moscow treaty between the USSR and Vietnam has introduced an additional cold war element into the Southeast Asia region. The main participants in which are two socialist powers--the USSR and China."

The DELO article compels one to raise the question of the newspaper's political standpoints. It is well known that certain newspapers of Yugoslavia, a socialist state belonging (alongside Vietnam, incidentally) to the nonalined movement, are fond of flaunting their "suprabloc" stance. However, as the example in DELO shows, this "suprabloc stance" is frequently of an anti-Soviet nature; and in this instance, of an anti-Vietnamese nature as well.

ENVER HOXHA CITED ON PRC'S ASSISTANCE TO IMPERIALISM

LD211449Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 47 16 Nov 78 p 6 LD

['Own information' report: "Chinese Policy in Imperialism's Service"]

[Text] The Albanian agency has transmitted a Tirana speech by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee.

The speech, touching on the international situation, stated that "the Chinese theory of the 'three worlds' is an anti-Marxist, reactionary theory which serves imperialism and China's strategy as a superpower whose aim is the partitioning of the world and not a struggle against imperialism and its aggressive aspirations. The defenders of the 'three worlds' theory are renegades of Marxism-Leninism and dangerous enemies of the peoples insofar as it is their aim to sabotage the liberation struggle and the world proletarian revolution...."

Further on in the speech it is stated that China, which is passionately seeking to become a new superpower, is continuing to develop its policy of hegemony over the whole world. The treaty with Japan must be examined in this context. It provokes war and is of a racist nature.

Hua Kuo-feng's visits to Yugoslavia and Romania, it is stated later in the speech, are a continuation of the Chinese leadership's plan to create or to encourage the creation of blocs of states directed against the Soviet Union. The Chinese leadership wants to unleash a world war in which the Soviet Union, the United States and the European countries are to clash and wipe each other out, while China will avoid this clash, it is stated in the speech.

E. Hoxha's speech contained remarks hostile to the Soviet Union.

MSZMP'S KOROM HEADS DELEGATION TO USSR, SPEAKS WITH RYABOV

LD201547Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] M. Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 14-16 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their stay in our country our Hungarian friends had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs, party organizational work and propaganda sections and also at the Moscow Gorkom, where they familiarized themselves with various aspects of the work experience of CPSU party organizations.

M. Korom was received by Ya.P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the warm and friendly talks, Ya.P. Ryabov and M. Korom discussed urgent issues on the two parties' activities aimed at successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress. Participating in the talks were CPSU Central Committee candidate members N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs department and N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work department and also MSZMP Central Committee members S. Racz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee state and administrative organs section, and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

FEDOSEYEV ADDRESSES HUNGARIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD211504Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 November (MTI)--The correspondents of MTI report from Moscow:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian Party of Communists (HPC), Monday afternoon in Moscow in the Marxism-Leninism Institute working under the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the leadership of the Marxism-Leninism Institute, the presidium of the National Federation of Friendship Societies and the leadership of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society met in a festive session.

The presidium of the festive session also included Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (SCP). Those present at the session included several members of the Central Committee (CC), several senior coworkers of the CC of the SCP and leaders of the bodies organizing the session.

In his opening speech, Academician Petr Fedoseyev, president of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, evaluated the six decades long activity of the HPC. He stressed: The friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian party and people burgeons, strengthens and gains in richness day by day. On behalf of the Soviet communists and all Soviet workers Academician Fedoseyev wished fresh successes to the Hungarian communists, the Hungarian people in building the advanced socialist society.

The greetings of the Central Committee of the HSWP were forwarded to the participants by Dr Matyas Szuros, Hungary's ambassador to Moscow and member of the HSWP CC. He said among others in his festive speech: The HSWP has been the recognized leading force of the Hungarian society. Its place and role are defined also by the constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic. It has been the guiding force of the building of socialist society.

KIRILENKO SPEAKS AT KREMIKOVTSI COMBINE RALLY

LD211339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Sofia, 15 November--The flagship of Bulgarian metallurgy--the Kremikovtsi combine--is rightly called the child of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Constructed with the Soviet Union's great active assistance, it has become a leading industrial enterprise in People's Bulgaria, and a Bulgarian-Soviet friendship rally was held there today. Thousands of participants warmly greeted T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They were accompanied to the combine by A. Lilov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and G. Yordanov, first secretary of the Sofia BCP City Committee.

V. Vasilev, secretary of the combine party committee, Hero of Socialist Labor A. Petrov and N. Angelova, secretary of the Kremikovtsi Regional Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, who addressed the rally, spoke of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples' unbreakable friendship and their desire to devote all their energy to the cause of building and strengthening socialism.

Greeted by prolonged applause, A.P. Kirilenko addressed the rally, saying: I am very pleased to meet you, the collective of Kremikovtsi metallurgical combine, one of the glorious detachments of the working class and engineering and technical intelligentsia of People's Bulgaria.

When it became known in Moscow that I would be given the opportunity of visiting the combine during my trip to Bulgaria, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev asked me to tell you that he recalls with great warmth his visit to your enterprise and his cordial meetings with the Kremikovtsi metallurgists. [paragraph continues]

Leonid Ilich sends you, the working class and all Bulgarian people warm greetings and wishes for new successes in building developed socialism and for your motherland's all-round prosperity.

Comrades have spoken sincerely here of their fraternal feelings and respect for the party of Lenin, the Soviet people and the land of October. You well know that these noble feelings are mutual. Communists and all Soviet people see the Bulgarian people as a loyal friend and comrade in arms in the common cause of building socialism and communism.

Yesterday's ceremonial opening of the Ilichevsk-Varna rail-ferry link was a new manifestation of expanding Soviet-Bulgarian ties. A great deal has already been said about the significance of this road across the sea, which has been symbolically called a friendship bridge. I wish to emphasize that the new mainline will make it possible to substantially expand our common transport potential and will help increase the scale and improve the efficiency of mutual cooperation.

After expressing gratitude for the invitation to visit the enterprise and familiarize himself with its work, A.P. Kirilenko noted new successes of socialist building in fraternal Bulgaria.

Dozens of new industrial enterprises, power stations and power transmission lines have been added to Bulgaria's beautiful landscape, he said. Ancient Sofia, Varna and other cities have grown, improved in appearance and been adorned with new avenues and residential areas. Modern resort complexes have been created on the Black Sea coast. The totally restructured Bulgarian countryside has acquired an attractive new aspect.

A.P. Kirilenko noted the achievements of People's Bulgaria in the spheres of machine building, power generation, chemicals and petrochemicals and in developing agricultural production.

The advantages of socialism and the results of society's leadership by communists, he emphasized, have graphically manifested themselves in the unprecedented growth of the Bulgarian people's material potential and spiritual strength. It is indisputable that your country has reached its present level of socioeconomic and cultural development under the leadership of the BCP headed by the BCP Central Committee and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee, loyal son of the Bulgarian people, stanch Marxist-Leninist and prominent figure in the international communist movement.

The BCP is a party of ardent patriots and internationalists. Jointly with the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties it consistently pursues a policy of deepening the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation.

Your metallurgical combine is a graphic example of the fruitfulness of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. The Soviet people are proud that their Bulgarian comrades evaluate highly the Soviet Union's contribution to creating this major Bulgarian industrial project. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov graphically said on opening the combine, "the flame of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship shines brightly in the fiery luster of Kremikovtsi metal."

The Kremikovtsi combine has strong production ties with many Soviet enterprises. You also cooperate with Soviet scientific organizations in developing methods to make it possible to make more efficient use of difficult-to-process ore reaching the combine and in resolving certain other problems of modern metallurgy.

When addressing your collective here, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev boldly expressed the nature of our production cooperation. [paragraph continues]

"The most important feature of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation," Leonid Ilich said, "is the mutual desire to help one another in a friendly way and to share our experience and achievements. This cooperation is developing successfully for the good and happiness of our peoples."

The Soviet Union pursues an active policy of expanding economic, scientific and technical ties with Bulgaria. In the current 5-year plan Bulgaria is obtaining from the USSR a large quantity of equipment and machinery, rolled metal and steel, tens of millions of tons of oil and coal, billions of cubic meters and natural gas, billions of kilowatt-hours of electricity and a great deal of timber, pulp, paper, cotton and other types of output.

Bulgaria in turn supplies the Soviet Union with many different products: machine tools, electronic and electrical engineering goods, load-handling equipment, light and food industry commodities and certain agricultural products.

The agreement reached between our countries to make the coming 5-year plan one of broad collaboration and specialization will make it possible to make still more rational and effective use of cooperation between the Soviet and Bulgarian economies.

Fraternal cooperation and rapprochement, A.P. Kirilenko continued, open up before our countries the prospect of more intensive interaction in very diverse spheres of science, technology and culture.

We are all aware that political unity and our communist parties' complete mutual understanding constitute the basis of the developing comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria. Businesslike contacts are maintained between the CPSU and the BCP, their Central Committees and Central Committee Politburos and between comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. Information is exchanged on all important issues of mutual interest.

This was convincingly demonstrated once again by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with Comrade T. Zhivkov in the Crimea this summer. The visit to the USSR in the spring of last year by a party and government delegation from People's Bulgaria, during which prospects were outlined for all-round cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries, was an important landmark in the development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

The socialist community countries have accumulated precious experience of close fruitful cooperation in all spheres of life. This combined experience, produced through the labor and struggle of peoples building the new society, is a major revolutionary achievement.

Together with the other fraternal communist and workers parties and states the CPSU and the BCP, the USSR and Bulgaria cooperate closely in the sphere of foreign policy activity and defense within the Warsaw Pact framework.

The party Central Committees and governments of the socialist community countries devote constant attention to the process of socialist economic integration and to improving CEMA's activity. Creatively enriching methods of running the economy and methods of economic cooperation, the CEMA countries are advancing the cause of socialist integration, which accords with the interests of each of them and of the socialist community as a whole.

As for our internal affairs, the chief thing on which the Leninist Party and the entire Soviet people are now working is the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan, A.P. Kirilenko said. He spoke of the Soviet people's significant new achievements in developing industry and agriculture.

While noting the great successes, he continued, at the same time I would not like the impression to be created that our progress is smooth, without difficulties. We also have to resolve complex problems. Extraction of oil, natural gas and other types of fuel and energy raw materials is increasingly moving beyond the Urals, to individual regions of Siberia and the Far East.

In this connection it is necessary to greatly increase capital investments in setting up wellhead installations, creating transport communications several thousand kilometers long and constructing housing, cultural and consumer service projects. All this must be done under very difficult natural and geographic conditions.

On the whole, we have already done a great deal in this 5-year plan. But great tasks still must be resolved, which will require strenuous work. Our party draws the attention of labor collectives and all economic cadres to the need to make fuller use of internal production reserves and to conserve material resources, electricity, oil, metal, cement and other materials.

We are trying to insure that every working person learns to implement the party's policy of raising production efficiency and output quality. This elicits a lively response from all workers, who are developing socialist competition increasingly widely.

We are convinced that the 10th 5-Year Plan will be marked by important achievements in all spheres of social life and all sectors of communist building.

Our optimism is rooted in profound faith in the creative strength of the people's masses and in the fundamental truth that socialism as a social and state system possesses giant creative potential and has actually proved its indisputable advantages over capitalism.

The peoples who have embarked on the socialist path of development have made unprecedented progress in a very short time. Each of the fraternal countries of socialism has literally been transformed, and its material and spiritual forces, formerly suppressed by exploiter classes and reactionary regimes, have multiplied.

Of course--and V.I. Lenin spoke of this repeatedly--socialism is not an instant complete system. The formation of socialism and its further development is an innovative, living, dynamic process during which great and complex problems have to be resolved, and for the first time in history.

Real socialism, established in a number of countries, is a new, higher, progressive and truly humane social system according with the vital interests of working peoples. It has liquidated man's exploitation of man and one nation's oppression by another and insured broad individual rights and freedoms.

Proceeding from this living practice and from the experience of hundreds of millions of people, real socialism is a working-class gain of worldwide historic importance and the greatest achievements in mankind's social progress. Any attempts to groundlessly criticize real socialism, from wherever they proceed and whoever engages in them, are essentially reactionary.

The further growth of real socialism and its strengthening accord with the interests of the people's masses, all forces of democracy and progress and everyone who struggles for mankind's bright and peaceful future.

Real socialism's material and spiritual might and experience are a reliable prop of the peoples struggling for national and social freedom, for the socialist future and for peace and security. It is natural that the peoples should pin their hopes of a new, better life, of averting a thermonuclear war and of strengthening their national independence in the face of the threat from imperialism and neocolonialism primarily on real socialism's might and successes and on the peace-loving policy of the socialist community countries.

There is general recognition of the tremendous role of the CPSU, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding figure in the international communist movement and loyal Leninist, in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension, the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, for the elimination of hotbeds of military conflict and for the vindication of mankind's hopes and aspirations for peaceful skies over our planet. Our Leninist party and the Soviet state will continue to persistently strive to implement these great aims.

Each real step in the consolidation of peace is achieved in persistent struggle. Aggressive imperialist circles, world reactionary forces and China's rulers, acting in concert with them, are fiercely opposing the relaxation of international tension and fighting for the intensification of the arms race.

It is now obvious to all except those who close their eyes to the facts that the present Chinese leaders' policy is aimed against the cause of peace and socialism. They openly declare that war is a natural phenomenon and call for preparation for war and for building the military might of the aggressive NATO bloc, particularly the United States.

Under these conditions the CPSU, the BCP and the socialist countries' other fraternal parties deem it necessary to pursue still more persistently and energentically the policy line of consolidating peace and developing international cooperation.

We pay particular attention to the struggle against the arms race and for its termination and disarmament. Real measures in this direction can consolidate detente and contribute to lessening and ultimately eliminating the danger of another world war.

The Soviet Union put forward specific proposals aimed at reducing the arms race at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and also at the recent regular UN General Assembly session. The Soviet proposals and initiatives are receiving broad support from many states and all peace-loving forces.

Together with the other fraternal parties the CPSU is directing its active efforts toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states and toward still closer cooperation among them in the international arena.

The Crimea meetings between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties last summer were of the greatest importance in this plane.

The official freindly visit to the USSR by the Vietnamese party-government delegation headed by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong during which a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was signed ended recently. [paragraph continues]

This document of historic importance will consolidate still further the close ties of solidarity between our parties, peoples and countries. It has once again been demonstrated to the whole world that the Soviet Union sides totally with Heroic Vietnam.

The socialist community, A.P. Kirilenko said in conclusion, is vigilantly protecting peace and guarding socialism's gains. We can say with satisfaction, with you, that our fraternal countries--the Soviet Union and People's Bulgaria--are making their weighty contribution to this common, international cause.

To applause A.P. Kirilenko presented the combine collective with a portrait of V.I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

The rally took the form of a vivid manifestation of the inviolable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and loyalty to the victorious teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

A.P. Kirilenko laid wreaths at the G. Dimitrov mausoleum and the memorial to V.I. Lenin erected in the center of the Bulgarian capital. Wreaths were laid at the memorial to the soldiers of the liberating Soviet Army.

A. Lilov, D. Stanishev and G. Yordanov were at the wreathlaying.

ADDITIONS TO ITEM ON SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH AT ILICHEVSK

The following additions to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Varna-Ilichevsk Rail-Ferry Line Opening", subtitled "Shcherbitdkiy Addresses Opening", published in the 16 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, were taken from PRAVDA IKRAINY of 15 November:

Page D 1, insert before first paragraph... Esteemed comrades, dear Comrade Doynov, our dear Bulgarian friends: The railroad and ferry complex opening today to link Ilichevsk with Varna is further brilliant proof of inviolable friendship between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples, of their close mutual relations and cooperation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, has warmly and cordially congratulated the Soviet and Bulgarian builders, all the construction participants in this portentous event.

In his message of greetings, published today in the newspapers, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the railroad and ferry complex, created by the hands of workers and specialists from the fraternal countries, was a brilliant symbol of the deepening comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Leonid Ilich's sincere and heartful words rouse the feeling of legitimate pride in the Soviet and Bulgarian builders, scientists and planners.

It was their intellect...supplying introductory paragraphs to provide full text of speech.

FRENCH TV, RADIO ANTI-SOVIET TRANSMISSIONS DENOUNCED

ID211607Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[TASS political observer Ye. Babenko article: "Miscalculation or Calculation?"]

[Text] Not for the first time "nonpolitical" French television programs, devoted to literature, movies and so forth, have been used for various kinds of anti-Soviet tricks. So it was on the evening of 10 November, when the French watched the regular literary program "Apostrophes" on their screens. This time it was about "books on the Soviet Union."

It seemed like quite a good idea: an attempt, at a time when most television viewers are tuning their sets to a popular program, to familiarize a broad public with works truthfully describing Soviet reality and Soviet people's achievements, life and work--especially as there are many interesting things the French viewer does not yet know about the Soviet Union. If such an initiative was undertaken with honorable intentions and carried out with clean hands, it could only be welcomed.

However, the organizers of the program turned out to have quite different, bad intentions. Moreover, the intention of "Apostrophes" was deliberately provocative. People whose moral characteristics have long been in no need of additional recommendations and who have recommended themselves as anti-Soviet slanderers were brought to the studio. Competing with one another, they started blackening our country in every way, working as if in a team.

However, as the newspaper L'HUMANITE notes in material devoted to this television program, "many French tourists who visit the USSR every year can testify that Soviet people's life is nothing like the caricature which was presented....This also applies to the role played by the October Revolution and the role later played by the Soviet Union during World War II and in the struggle to liberate the peoples and preserve peace in present-day conditions...."

It remains to be recalled that the anti-Sovietists were generously given time for their expatiations not by some private clique but by French state television. Is this an unfriendly miscalculation toward the USSR, but only an annoying miscalculation by those who compile TV programs, or a conscious, evil-smelling act? Rather the latter, to judge by the fact that only 13 days after the TV slander session against the Soviet Union, the same voices were again heard on French State Broadcasting, this time on the radio.

The impression is created that someone is working indefatigably, with diligence worthy of better applic.tion, to do everything to worsen the favorable climate in Soviet-French relations of friendship and cooperation and to prevent the establishment of mutual understanding between our two peoples.

LINK WITH NATO TELETYPE SYSTEM HARMS FRENCH INDEPENDENCE

ID211153Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov p 5 ID

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov report: "About the Lines of Communication"]

[Text] Paris, 16 November--During the National Assembly debate on the national budget it was revealed that as of next 1 January France will join the NATO teletype link system known as "NATO-wide". Notification was contained in a speech by Deputy J. Cressard, rapporteur of the National Assembly Finance Committee. Communist deputies voiced a protest, declaring that the decision is "part of the policy of sliding toward Atlanticism" and calls into question France's national independence policy proclaimed by General de Gaulle.

The "NATO-wide" system links up the Atlantic alliance's central establishments and the capitals of NATO member states. Unlike long-range military communication lines it is used for political and diplomatic consultations between governments, particularly when a "conflict situation" arises.

In a special statement a French Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the decision to join this system "does not signify any change in France's position in political terms. It in no way affects the independence of France's decisionmaking or its relations with NATO's integrated military system.

In reality, the newspaper LE MONDE points out in this regard, the "NATO-wide" system is more than a simple mechanism, participation in which merely creates additional material resources and does not signify any political shift for its subscribers. The newspaper points out that this network is closely connected with military telecommunications lines, is run from a single NATO center and has an outlet to NATO headquarters. L'HUMANITE writes in turn that under conditions when the NATO military is eager for the neutron bomb and is striving to stir up militarist hysteria, a link with NATO harbors a serious danger for France's independent policy.

DIFFERENCES IN EEC COMPLICATE QUEST FOR MONETARY SYSTEM

ID211637Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Rudolf Puchkov article: "It Looked Easy on Paper"]

[Text] Another meeting in Brussels of West European experts on currency questions ended in failure. The specialists were again unable to agree on the mechanism for the Common Market countries' unified monetary system.

The present meeting of experts was assigned a role of considerable importance in the chain of measures outlined at the meeting of the Nine's heads of state and government back in July. It was planned that they would finish their work in October-November, and in December a new summit conference would approve the results of their work so that the system would come into operation as early as the beginning of next year.

Many a slip betwixt cup and lip, as they say. It now transpires that the path from the project to its implementation is much more complex than was supposed. The operation to create a "zone of monetary stability" in West Europe is coming up against the differences in the Common Market countries' economic situations and the differing approaches stemming from this toward solving monetary and financial problems.

The initiators of the West European monetary system--the FRG and France--are being criticized by the financially and economically weaker community countries: Britain and Italy. London and Rome believe that the creation of a unified monetary system oriented to the West German mark may retard the development rates of their national industry and add to a further increase in unemployment--for the "equalization" of currency exchange rates in line with the mark's exchange rate will necessitate a still tougher domestic policy on wages and prices.

Britain and Italy would like to avoid this. They declare that they will join the system only if the range for fluctuations in their currency exchange rates is expanded. In addition, these countries are afraid that open hegemony on the part of the mark and the FRG monopolies will emerge in the sphere of West European currency relationships.

The future will show whether a full-blown unified Common Market monetary system will emerge or whether it will start operating merely on the limited basis of a Franco-West German alliance. But it is clear right now that merely discussing the plans for creating this system is exacerbating the disagreements within a community already torn by serious contradictions.

CEMA-EEC COOPERATION 'PRACTICAL CONTRIBUTION' TO DETENTE

LD212126Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, November 21, TASS--A delegation of the CMEA and CMEA member countries, headed by CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev, arrived today in Brussels on the invitation of Deputy Chairman of the Commission of European Communities Wilhelm Haferkamp to continue negotiations.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Nikolay Fadeyev said: "We hope that by way of mutual initiatives substantial steps will be made at these talks to work out a draft agreement that would be a joint positive contribution by the two organisations into the cause of the the further all-round development of trade and economic cooperation between the CMEA and the EEC in the spirit of the provisions of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. This would be a practical contribution to the cause of filling detente with material content, to strengthening peace in Europe."

SCHEEL HAS 'BUSINESSLIKE, FRANK' MEETING WITH SEMENOV

LD211804Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 21, TASS--The visit by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG in May this year strengthened mutual trust, made relations between our countries stronger and closer, it was stated by the Federal President of the FRG Walter Scheel.

I share the view, he said, that the visit had placed new important accents for the future development of bilateral relations. The Federal Government is satisfied with the positive development of relations between the FRG and the USSR.

The President made this statement during a ceremony at which the USSR ambassador to the FRG, Vladimir S. Semenov, presented his credentials to him. President Scheel and Ambassador Semenov had a conversation that passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

ITALY'S RADI REPORTS ON MOSCOW COOPERATION CONFERENCE

LD211304Y Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rome, November 21, TASS--Italy's Deputy Foreign Minister L. Radi returned here from Moscow on Monday. He had headed the Italian delegation to the second session of the mixed Soviet-Italian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. A report issued here by the foreign ministry of Italy says that the proceedings of the commission had made possible a thorough examination of the main problems of cooperation between the two countries. The Italian side, the report emphasizes, reaffirmed the necessity of raising trade to a level according with the economic possibilities of the two countries. In this context, the possibility and expediency was stressed of further expanding initiatives in power engineering, chemistry, petrochemistry, metallurgical and engineering industry, and also in other highly developed branches of industry.

In view of the fact that the agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries for the period of 1975-1979 is expiring in 1979, the report emphasizes, the sides also agreed on the earliest possible opening of talks to draft another agreement for a ten-year term.

CURRENT EVENTS, NATIONAL REFERENDUM IN SPAIN NOTED

Babenko Notes 'Pressure'

LD220020Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 21 November, TASS--Political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The reports by foreign news agencies from Madrid that an antigovernment plot by a group of military men was recently discovered there comes as no surprise to the attentive observer. Recent events indicate that on the eve of the national referendum on the country's constitution, the ultrarightwing political forces pining for Spain's Francoist past are become more active in their maneuvers. This is shown, too, by the antigovernment demonstration held on 17 November in Madrid by the most reactionary movements and groups. The organizations which took part in the demonstration--the Fuerza Nueva [New Force--FBIS], the Warriors of Christ the King, the national association of ex-combatants, and others--launched crude attacks against the cabinet of A. Suarez, accusing the government of "betraying national interests." This is what the facist elements call this process of democratization which is taking place in the country.

As far as the attempted coup itself is concerned, it transpired that a small group of (?Francoist) minded high-ranking officers intended to arrest the prime minister and several members of his Cabinet. However, all the conspirators were arrested in good time, since they had long been watched by the special services.

The unsuccessfully attempted military putsch showed on one hand the increasing activity of Spanish reaction, and on the other hand demonstrated--and this is undoubtedly positive--the absence of any willingness among army officers to go along with the extreme rightwing against the present government. As Paris LE MATIN noted: "Most of the military people whom the conspirators came into contact with immediately informed their chiefs."

The activization of reactionary elements inside the country on the eve of the constitutional referendum, when the fate of Spain is to be decided, is taking place simultaneously with an increase in the pressure on Madrid by NATO circles. Worthy of attention is the interview given recently to the Spanish press by U.S. General Haig, supreme allied commander Europe.

Haig used his interview to urge Spain to join NATO, explaining the need for such a step by using the hackneyed propaganda theory of a mythical "Soviet threat." Public opinion also viewed as crude interference in Spain's internal affairs the fact that General Haig unceremoniously spoke out against participation of Spanish communists in their country's government.

There is present, then, a kind of mutual link between the intrigues of internal reaction and pressure from NATO headquarters. Both the former and latter forces, counter to the Spanish people's vital interests, are attempting by every possible means to prevent Spain from at last becoming a truly, independent, democratic country.

Opposition Will Fail

LD220748Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] "A line drawn under the past"--that is how most Spaniards characterize parliament's adoption of the draft Constitution which has now been submitted for the people's approval.

Indeed, the new fundamental law consolidates the major changes which have occured in the country in the last few years: the legalization of political parties, the democratization of state organs, and setting up free trade union organizations among the working people and granting autonomy to a number of regions and ethnic groups.

Most parties, including the Communist and Socialist Workers' Party and the ruling Democratic Center Alliance, appeal for support for the draft Constitution, correctly appraising its approval as a necessary stage on the road to democracy.

However, there are still some small groups in the country which long for the Francoist past. By their provocative actions these groups hope to hinder the process of democratization. Right-wing extremists have resorted to political assassinations, pogroms, blackmail and intimidation. On 19 November, the anniversary of Franco's death, on the initiative of various Francoist groupings--Fuerza Nueva, the Warriors of Christ the King, the national association of ex-combatants--an antigovernment demonstration was organized in Madrid. The speakers who addressed this demonstration accused the head of the government of having betrayed the Francoist ideals and of having connived with Marxists. They openly called for the overthrow of the government and for the rejection of the constitution.

An unsuccessful military putsch was also timed to coincide with the third anniversary of the death of the former dictator. This putsch was pretentiously called "operation galaxy" by its organizers. A small group of reactionary officers planned to arrest the premier and proclaim the establishment of a pro-Francoist government of national protection. It is easy to imagine the course of events according to the script of the plotters: banning the so-called Marxist parties and other left-wing organizations including the democratic trade unions and cancelling the referendum on the Constitution. But "operation galaxy" failed shamefully and the plotters have been arrested. Not one military unit supported the handful of 'raving and unbalanced characters' as the Spanish democratic press called them.

The belated followers of Francoism who long for the past will not succeed in halting the advance of democracy in Spain. It is clear that the overwhelming majority of Spaniards has rejected Francoism finally and irrevocably. It appears that the referendum which will be held soon will confirm this.

The representatives of the country's democratic forces, however, are now rightly devoting a great deal of attention to the further deepening of the democratic process and to implementing measures protecting it against the threat of extremism and reaction--a threat that, as recent events have shown, is far from imaginary.

NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT PROMPTS CRITICISM AS 'PREDICTABLE'

'Pinto Worse Than de Costa'

LD202114Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] PRAVDA today carries a note from Boris Kotov entitled "Reaction Must Be Stopped," which reads:

The Portuguese Government formed and led by independent Mota Pinto will be another worse version of the Nobre da Costa Cabinet, whether judged by composition or by program and practice, which is predictable, said Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], speaking in Marinha Grade.

The Pinto government poses a serious threat to democracy, said Alvaro Cunhal. The Portuguese people are facing a threat from a government which, under the cover of a cabinet of independents, is not only rightwing but also composed of reactionaries.

In the PCP view, the setting up of a cabinet of reactionary ministers in Portugal is not necessarily inevitable. Even today, despite the inordinate time the process has taken, it is possible to find a democratic solution within the Constitution. The PCP is actively striving for such a solution. But efforts must also come from the Socialist Party, whose record so far only deserves condemnation, the PCP secretary general said.

Democrats now see only one alternative: Either to prevent the formation of a rightwing cabinet or to fight for early parliamentary elections.

Soares Criticizes Pinto

LD220046Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portual 1900 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In Libson on 21 November, Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PS] expressed the PS' criticisms of the new Portuguese Government, led by Mota Pinto. In an interview to the newspaper A LUTA he said that this cabinet was the most conservative since the April 25 revolution in 1974. He stressed that some members of the government were in responsible positions during the fascist regime. Mario Soares said that the PS' position will be explicitly outlined during the debate in the Assembly of the Republic on the government's program.

During the parliamentary debates the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] will present a motion rejecting the program of the new government led by Prime Minister Mota Pinto. This statement was made by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal. He was speaking in Lisbon at a press conference on the final conclusions of the PCP Central Committee meeting. Taking into account the makeup and program of the new government, said Alvaro Cunhal, there are no doubts that it will repeat and even increase the mistakes of the former governments.

Counter to People's Interests

LD220050Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Carlos Brito, a Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] leader, has stated in Lisbon that the composition of the new government runs counter to the interests of the majority of the people and to the tasks required in the present situation. Speaking at a rally, Carlos Brito stressed that not a single cabinet minister has antifascist leanings. He urged all democrats to join forces against any attempts to deflect Portugal's course to the right.

Carlos Brito once more reiterated that the PCP is ready to arrive at a mutual understanding with the socialists in the interests of the defense of the workers' interests.

PORTUGUESE LEFTWING FORCES WIN 'CONVINCING VICTORY'

LD220038Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The leftwing forces won a convincing victory in the early municipal elections held in Evora. The United People Alliance were especially successfull. It is composed of the Communist Party and the Portuguese Democratic Movement.

The alliance candidates polled more than 53 percent of the votes, thus insuring control of the majority of the seats of the City Council. The election results unequivocally demonstrated the displeasure of the people with the socialists policies, who constantly give in to the rightwing forces, refusing to undertake a constructive dialog with the Portuguese Communist Party. Their attempts to reduce to nothing the agaraian reform resulted in an indignant protest from the democratic public opinion, and removed many voters from the Socialist Party. The Evora elections clearly showed that the majority of Portuguese voters are in favor of consolidation and continuation of democracy, in defense of the gains of the revolution of 25 April 1974. On voting for the candidates of the democratic forces they once again gave their support to the Communist Party and the other leftwing forces which firmly and constantly defend the interests of the working people.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD212142Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1653 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 21 November, TASS--A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation visited the Soviet Union 14-21 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's work done in the sphere of planning and organizing industrial production. The delegation held meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee's International Department and Department of Planning and Finance, at the Leningrad Obkom, the Gosplan, and the Ministry of Motor Transport, and also visited industrial enteprises. The Portuguese comrades gave a high assessment of the Soviet system for national economic planning, stressing the importance of the work done by the CPSU in this sphere for the practical activities of the PCP. On behalf of the PCP they expressed warm gratitude to the communists and peoples of the Soviet Union for their constant solidarity with the PCP's struggle to develop the country along the lines opened up by the 5 April 1974 revolution.

FINNISH-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HELSINKI

LD212218Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1659 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--A protocol on deliveries of goods between the USSR and Finland for 1979 was signed here today. The trade turnover between the two countries will exceed R3 billion next year. The protocol was signed on the Finnish side by Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's foreign minister, and on the Soviet side by Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade.

GROMYKO RECEIVES UK POLITICIAN LORD CARRINGTON

LD211654Y Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received Lord Carrington, a prominent British political figure, who is staying in the Soviet Union in connection with the holding of a regular "round table" meeting of representatives of the Soviet and British public. During their conversation, Andrey Gromyko and Lord Carrington dwelt on questions concerning Soviet-British relations and also on some international problems. The British ambassador in the USSR, Curtis Keeble, was present at the conversation.

USTINOV MEETS IRAQI MILITARY DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD211842Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An Iraqi military delegation led by Aviation Colonel General Khayrallah, Iraqi defense minister, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Ustinov, deputy Soviet defense ministers and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi, Iraq's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

IRANIAN DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE; CARTER MESSAGE TO SHAH

LD211535Y Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 21, TASS--According to the reports of news services from Tehran, anti-government demonstrations are not subsiding in the Iranian capital and in other towns of the country. In dispersing them, the troops are resorting to tear gas and fire arms. Arrests are being carried out.

Newspapers do not appear in Tehran for two weeks now. Their staffs are protesting against the introduction of press censorship by the military government. Normal telephone and telex communications between Tehran and the outside world have been disrupted in the past two days. The UPI explains this by the strike of employees of the space communications relaying station near the Iranian capital.

Electricity supply was stopped to several districts of Tehran today by workers of the power plant, who demand the lifting of martial law. Fearing complete discontinuation of electricity supply, the population is storing up fuel and water.

Prime Minister General Azhari has issued an order to all provincial organs of local power to set up special committees for ensuring "security and order". They will include chiefs of garrisons, police, gendarmerie and representatives of the civilian administration.

The American press continues to discuss the possibility of U.S. intervention in the Iranian events. The weekly TIME reports in this connection on urgent U.S. deliveries of "tear gas grenades, other arms and supplies which the Iranian Army used against the demonstrators".

Various pretexts are being sought for direct military intervention. A correspondent of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL points out that there are talks that U.S. troops may be needed in the event of the evacuation of thousands of Americans residing in Iran. The agency also reports on plans to send to Iran American Army experts in putting down uprisings, who will train the Iranian police. The Canadian magazine MACLEAN'S calls attention to the fact that the Iranian security service (SAVAK) was set up under the direction of the United States Central Intelligence Agency. Many SAVAK officers received special training in the United States. According to the magazine, as many as 175 SAVAK agents are now undergoing training at the CIA school in Virginia.

The U.S. secretary, M. Blumenthal, has arrived for a visit in Tehran. According to a spokesman of the American Embassy, the New York TIMES reports he will hand to the shah a message from U.S. President J. Carter. The contents of the message have not been disclosed.

London, November 21, TASS--The newspaper TIMES has published an interview with General Azhari, head of the military government of Iran. The prime minister, as claimed by the newspaper, stated that now it was him and not the shah who bore responsibility for the administration of the country. He also implied that the government intended to go on resorting to force in order to put down demonstrations against the regime.

New Iranian Government 'Discredited'

LD211307Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[A. Nikitin roundup: "Events in Iran"]

[Excerpt] There has been a change of government in Iran. The new prime minister appointed by the shah, Gen Gholam Reza Azhari, has formed a Cabinet in which half the ministerial portfolios go to military men.

The former Iranian government of Sharif-Emami, which was designed to play the part of a "government of national conciliation," lasted a little over 2 months. But it did not succeed in stilling the waves of popular dissatisfaction that have been sweeping over Iran all this year. Moreover, this government discredited itself in the very first weeks of its existence by introducing martial law in 12 Iranian cities and firing on a peaceful demonstration in Tehran.

ISRAELI KNESSET DELEGATION IN USSR ON GOODWILL VISIT

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of Israeli Knesset members, see the Israel section of the 22 November Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI DIFFERENCES 'JUST SHADOW BOXING'

LD212332Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] On the surface of it, the talks for peace between Egypt and Israel look very dramatic, but it is more like shadow boxing than a real struggle. The Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA describes these supposedly dramatic changes in the talks as nothing more than a farce.

The text of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was written in Washington late last month; in fact, the Americans were the ones who proposed the text. After a short discussion, it was approved by the Egyptian and Israeli delegations. It was reported that Egypt's president, Anwar as-Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin made only technical changes. What lies behind the sudden talk about a possible failure in the Washington talks?

Here it is necessary to consider the entire Middle East situation. All attempts to get any of the other Arab countries to support the Israeli-Egyptian agreement have failed. This was especially clear from the recent Baghdad meeting of the heads of state and government of the Arab nations.

As-Sadat is completely isolated from the rest of the Arab world. Therefore, under these circumstances an attempt is being made to put on a show of conflict that has supposedly arisen in the Egyptian-Israeli talks. That is just shadow boxing.

The stumbling block is over the issue of the autonomy for Palestinians on the Western Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. As-Sadat wants to place a timelimit on this autonomy but Begin doesn't want to be tied to any limit. This is the extent of the supposed conflict.

The problem is that the Arabs, and first and foremost the Palestinians themselves, are against the autonomy being planned for them. The treaty would give the Palestinians flimsy autonomy under Israeli occupation instead of the right to self-determination and a Palestinian state. As-Sadat is in favor of such autonomy and is only worried about setting a timelimit for introducing it. After this he hopes to look like a defender of Arab interests, including those of the Palestinians.

If Tel Aviv's leadership is already taking a stubborn stand on the future of the Palestinians and other Middle East issues, then it is easy to imagine how it will behave after an Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty is signed. And apparently the treaty will be signed.

FRENCH TV INTERVIEWS AS-SADAT ON TREATY WITH ISRAEL

LD212359Y Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 21, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat has reaffirmed his intention to continue following the road of capitulation to demands of Israeli expansionists.

In a French television interview he said he was ready to sign a "peace" treaty with Israel "even tomorrow".

To camouflage the anti-Arab essence of the impending deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv and to divert the public attention from his traitorous policy, As-Sadat hurled insulting attacks [words indistinct].

As-Sadat's pronouncements have been received with satisfaction in Tel Aviv. "I am happy," said Israeli Prime Minister Begin, "that As-Sadat has reaffirmed the possibility of signing the Egyptian-Israeli treaty in the near future."

[Word indistinct], November 21, TASS--General Secretary of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine N. Hawatimah has resolutely denounced As-Sadat's betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples.

In an interview to the AL-HURRIYAH weekly, he emphasized that As-Sadat's course towards a separate deal with Israel fully meets the interests of the United States, which seeks to impose upon the Arabs the capitulatory Camp David agreements. The Middle East settlement, N. Hawatimah said, [words indistinct] withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and recognise the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to have an independent state of their own.

The forces of imperialism, Zionism and the Arab reaction frustrate implementation of the decisions taken by conferences of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and also the Baghdad summit conference, aimed at a just settlement of the Middle East conflict, said the general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

This is why [word indistinct] should strengthen unity and broaden the friendly relations with fraternal countries, primarily with the Soviet Union.

ARAB PEOPLE'S COURT FINDS AS-SADAT GUILTY OF TREASON

LD211136Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 12, TASS--The People's Court, set up following a decision by the Arab People's Congress to condemn the capitulatory course of Egypt's president, As-Sadat, in the separate deal with Israel, ended its session here. According to the INA agency, the court found As-Sadat guilty of high treason to the Egyptian people and the Arab nation and sentenced him "to be stripped of his Arab nationality."

The sentence, the agency emphasizes, qualifies As-Sadat as usurping power in Egypt and declared all his capitulatory steps taken during the talks with the Zionist enemy as void.

The People's Court includes representatives of Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Libya, Lebanon, Democratic Yemen and also the Palestine Liberation Organization.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH DEPLORES EVENTS IN LEBANON

LD211512Y Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Yerevan, November 21, TASS--"We have learnt with deep grief that many Armenians have perished in Beirut and more than 20,000 people have remained without a roof overhead and means of subsistence, that churches, schoolhouses and other seats of Armenian culture have been destroyed." This statement was made to a TASS correspondent by the supreme patriarch, Catholicos of all the Armenians Vazgen the First in connection with the campaign of terror unleashed against the Armenian population in Lebanon.

Confronted with this tragedy, the supreme patriarch of the Armenian Church called on all the Armenians of the world and to their spiritual centres to render aid to their suffering brothers and sisters in Lebanon.

He said that representatives of the Cilicia catholicos had arrived at this invitation from Beirut to the Patriarchate of the Holy Echmiadzin located in Soviet Armenia. They have jointly drawn up a common program of aid to the victims.

It is our belief, the catholicos of all the Armenians stressed, that our brothers in faith abroad should all discharge through joints efforts the humane duty of helping the Armenians in Lebanon to heal their wounds, restore the destroyed churches, educational establishments and seats of culture. It is the holy duty of all the Armenians to help restore the spiritual life, promote education and culture in Lebanon. We also desire ardently that an end should be put in Lebanon to bloodshed and discord, that the Christian and Moslem communities should act in concord as children of one God, as brothers of one family, as citizens of one country.

More Provocations Against Armenians

LD211634Y Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

["On Orders of the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, November 21, TASS--Israel and its henchmen from among the Lebanese reactionaries are doing everything they can to draw Lebanon into a bloody war and to undermine the unity of this independent Arab state. This conclusion was drawn by the progressive Lebanese press, which comments on the sharp aggravation of the situation in Beirut and in other parts of the country.

Local commentators stress that the reactionary right-wing Christian forces, contributing to the escalation of tension in the Lebanese capital, are not only perpetrating provocative sorties against the inter-Arab forces, but also increasing terror against the civilian population.

Acting in accordance with the instructions of their Tel Aviv patrons, armed-to-the-teeth thugs from the Conservative military formations have launched an unbridled campaign of terror against the Armenian population of Burj Hammud, Al-Ashrafiyah and other districts of eastern Beirut. Right-wing Christian snipers are keeping under fire the streets of the Armenian districts, shooting at civilians, not sparing old folk, women and children. The cutthroats from the right-wing groupings are particularly "busy" at nighttime. Endeavoring to sow fear and panic among the population, they are putting to death whole families, blowing up apartment houses, robbing shops belonging to Armenians. On instructions from Israeli advisers, the rightwing Christian thugs are defiling Armenian holy places, destroying monuments in an attempt to give their actions a "religious" coloration.

Fleeing from the persecution and terror of the conservatives, thousands of Armenians are compelled to abandon their homes and seek asylum in other areas of the country. According to press reports, about 300 families from the Armenian area of Burj Hammud have left their homes and moved out of Beirut during the past two days alone.

It is noted here that Israel is behind the bloody events in the Lebanese capital because it is interested in further escalating tensions in the neighbouring Arab state. An active role in this is played by Israeli special services, which are prompting the local reaction to new provocations in the desire to fan up national discord.

IZVESTIYA on Israeli-Inspired Violence

LD182114Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 18, TASS--It is Tel Aviv that stands behind the new eruption of violence in Beirut and the terror in Burj Hammud, Yevgeniy Korshunov, IZVESTIYA'S Beirut correspondent, writes in the newspaper today.

He says in a reportage from Lebanon that under Tel Aviv's pressure the Lebanese reactionary forces were trying to make the Armenian community follow the aims of Zionism and imperialism, right-wing thugs broke into Burj Hammud, the Armenian district, attacking civilians. Its streets became a scene of terror and death. The right-wingers began blowing up the houses of Armenians and drove them away from Al-Ashrafiyah and other districts of eastern Beirut as well as from Jubayl, Metn, Kasrawan and villages controlled by the Phalangists and national liberals. At night they massacred whole Armenian families, and in daytime they raided Armenian-owned shops storages and plants.

The Israeli war hawks encourage the escalation of tension in Lebanon because this suits their expansionist aims, and are trying to distract attention from backstage manoeuvres designed to effect a seaparate deal in the Middle East. The IZVESTIYA correspondent says.

COMPLEX, TENSE SITUATION MARKS LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD211746Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--The TASS commentator, Leonid Volnov, writes:

November 22nd is Lebanon's national holiday--independence day. This year the Republic of Lebanon will be 35 years old. This anniversary is being observed in an unusually complex and tense situation, aggravated by outside intervention. The Republic of Lebanon was born in struggle, to begin with against century-old Ottoman, and later many-year old French rule. This struggle had to be continued after gaining independence. At present, the independent development of Lebanon is hampered by the aggressive intentions of its Israeli neighbour and the plans for those imperialist and reactionary quarters that press for a separate Middle East settlement. Playing the part in the Middle East region allocated it by the United States, Israel is exerting constant pressure and effecting military intervention in the affairs of the country. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the rightist Christian groups, operating inside the country, act as an ally and accomplice in such a course. The attempts by the leadership of the conservative parties to evade a democratic solution to the mature problems of state reconstruction and social transformations, and the military clashes it constantly provokes help in maintaining instability and anarchy in the country.

The events of the latest civil war and Israel's armed aggression, the attempts to involve the Palestine resistance movement and the Palestinians, who found shelter in Lebanon after their expulsion from the homeland, caused inestimable calamity and victims for such a small country as Lebanon, whose area is only 10,000 square kilometres and whose population is some three million. The present leadership of the state, which took office in 1976 and is headed by President Ilias Sarkis, exerts vigorous efforts for the restoration of order and stability. Bearing in mind the continuous outside intervention, this process is complext and protracted. There is no doubt, however, that sooner or later the thoughtful political leaders and forces of the country will find a way out of this protracted crisis it experiences and will return peace and tranquility to the much-suffering Lebanese people.

Our country and Lebanon are linked by constant ties of friendship and cooperation in many spheres. The Soviet Union stood at the cradle of Lebanese independence and consistently has been supporting the granting and the defence of Lebanon's independence. On the anniversary of the national holiday, Soviet people convey their warm sympathy to the Lebanese people and the hope that they will muster strength and energy enough to restore their country and strengthen its statehood.

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1530 GMT on 21 November carries an unattributed commentary on Lebanese national day, noting that "the stand of supporting the just struggle of the Lebanese people for independence and for social progress, the stand which the Soviet Union has adopted and continues to adopt, is of great importance at present, in light of the tragic events being experienced by the people of Lebanon. Since the start of the fratricidal war in Lebanon, the Soviet Union has been calling for an end to this war and for Lebanon's national unity, bearing in mind that the normalization of the situation depends totally on realization of the comprehensive policy in the Middle East. The Soviet Union believes that these tragic events would not have taken place if a comprehensive political settlement had been realized. Another thing is certain: It would be easier to find solutions to the problems in Lebanon through such a settlement, or through serious steps taken toward its realization. Thus the conclusion that the aggravation of the tension by Israel and the imperialist and reactionary forces in Lebanon is being exploited to impose the capitulatory plans for a settlement of the Mideast crisis on the Arab peoples. Thus the USSR's persistent and active struggle to realize a just and comprehensive Mideast settlement simultaneously represents a struggle for the interests of the Lebanese people and for establishing peace and tranquility in Lebanon, which has suffered so much. The tragic events in Lebanon have shown very clearly the real cost of separate deals. Those who insist on adhering to these deals shoulder much responsibility for the bloodshed and war in Lebanon. The glorious history of the liberation struggle of the Lebanese people underlines the fact that they are capable of achieving peace in Lebanon if they can rely on support from the Arab world and from all sincere friends who have stood and continue to stand by the cause of freedom and independence."]

GREEK SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD202024Y Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--A Greek delegation, led by the general director of the Agency for Scientific and Technical Research at the Ministry of Coordination, Yeoryios Argiropoulos, today left Moscow for home. Last week it took part in the first session of the joint Soviet-Greek Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The session approved a technico-scientific cooperation program of the two countries for 1979-1980. Under the program the sides will develop contacts in the fields of energetics, geology, civilian construction, agriculture and environmental protection.

We carried out a rather complicated job to define the directions of mutually advantageous ties and the task now is to start developing scientific and technical cooperation as early as possible, Argiropoulos told the TASS correspondent. The friendly relations established between the two countries must find reflection in this important field as well. During the recent visit to the USSR by the Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis deep satisfaction was expressed over the state of the political, economic and cultural relations which are developing on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereign, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and of mutual interest. A joint communique signed at that time expressed the conviction of the sides that the extension and deepening of bilateral cooperation is in the interests of the Soviet and Greek peoples and fully conforms to the principles of the U.N. Charter and the provisions of the European Security and Cooperation Conference's Final Act.

Soviet Delegate Comments

LD212102Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--Cooperation between Soviet and Greek specialists faces good prospects. The prospects are to be opened up by the program for scientific and technological contacts for 1979-1980, Academician Aleksandr Ishlinskiy told a TASS correspondent. He headed the USSR delegation at the first session of the Soviet-Greek Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation held here last week.

The session adopted a program elaborated on the basis of the agreement between the governments of the USSR and Greece. It charts the areas in which scientific and specialists these include energy and geology, civil engineering, environmental protection and agriculture. In the field of energy, for instance, the plans are to develop cooperation in utilising solar energy as well as extraction and utilisation of brown coal. Geologists will exchange experience with regard to exploration and prospecting of mineral resources, methods of processing and prospecting of mineral resources, methods of processing bauxites and other raw materials. The plans of the civil engineers include cooperation in construction of buildings in high-seismicity areas and protection of architectural monuments. Important areas for cooperation have been mapped out in the field of agriculture. They include growing perennial plants on mountain slopes, cross-breeding of new kinds of grapes, plant protection techniques, breeding sheep, large cattle and fur animals. The development of bilateral relations in the field of science and technology accords with the interests of both the Soviet and the Greek peoples and is in keeping with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Ishlinskiy said.

MENGISTU GIVES INTERVIEW TO SOVIET TELEVISION

LD211852Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--Our relations with the Soviet Union have expanded and strengthened precisely now when a people's revolution is taking place in Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, said in an interview shown on Soviet television today.

Everybody knows, he recalled, that internal and external forces came out against our revolution. They tried to strangle it. International imperialism was especially active. It utilized plots, subversive actions and even open aggression in order to destroy the country's unity.

The position taken by the Soviet Union was of tremendous importance for the victory of the Ethiopian revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam said. The Soviet Union supported our struggle for freedom and independence against aggressors and separatists. Owing to its tremendous political and material aid, that we needed so much, at the price of sacrifices made by the broad masses of the working people we succeeded in saving the revolution from defeat and preserving the country's unity.

"Relations of friendship and respect, based on proletarian internationalism, have formed between us and the Soviet Union," Mengistu Haile Mariam noted. This friendship is firm and inviolable. "During the present visit and the exchange of views that was conducted we saw for ourselves that our positions have never been closer. There exists between us a complete mutual trust," he said. "All this found its reflection in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation that was signed between our two countries."

Owing to the assistance of socialist countries the Ethiopian revolution has advanced in the course of its victorious development from the stage of armed struggle to the stage of economic transformations. "Availing myself of this opportunity I would like to express the gratitude of the (?broad) popular masses, of all progressive forces of Ethiopia for this assistance," Mengistu Haile Mariam noted. He said that a revolutionary party is being created in Ethiopia. Serving as its basis are the Marxist-Leninist organisations that originated in the course of the revolutionary struggle and are working in accordance with a single programme.

Touching on the economic tasks facing the country, Mengistu Haile Mariam said: "We face tasks of improving the conditions of the people's life, of building a society of abundance. True, it cannot be said that peace has set in now throughout the whole of Ethiopia. For this reason we are conducting a struggle on two fronts. But at present a particularly big offensive has been launched precisely on the front of economic development. All measures are being taken in the country to strengthen industry and agriculture."

Mengistu Haile Mariam mentioned among the principle gains of the Ethiopian revolution the handing over the land to peasants and the nationalisation of means of production, banks and insurance companies. "We have achieved a full and final overthrow of the feudal regime that nurtured the class of exploiters. And that is the most important result of the revolution," Mengistu Haile Mariam said.

FOREIGN PRESS PRAISES SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TREATY

LD220820Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--The results of the Soviet-Ethiopian negotiations (?and) the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia are in the center of attention of international public and TV press.

[Words indistinct] action is the title of the article on the (?results) of the Soviet-Ethiopian negotiations published by newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD in Addis Ababa. The newspaper recalls that, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed, the Soviet-Ethiopian relations are based on the community of interests of the socialist and the developing countries, the desire to unite efforts in the struggle for an independent development of the peoples and social progress, for a lasting peace, against aggression and the arms race. This principled position is confirmed by the entire foreign policy of the Soviet Union, ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes further. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the USSR has rendered the Ethiopian revolution disinterested assistance in the decisive period of its struggle against the imperialist aggression. And at present the country of soviets consistently supports the plans of socialist construction in Ethiopia and the efforts to consolidate the independence of the Ethiopian state and to develop national economy.

"The reception accorded to Mengistu Haile Mariam in the Soviet capital," writes the French LE MATIN, "testifies to the fact that the Soviet Union regards Ethiopia as its close friend and ally which can count on Soviet assistance and support." This and a number of other French newspapers quote, among others, Article Seven of the treaty to the effect that in the case of situations creating a threat to peace of violating international peace, the USSR and Ethiopia shall strive without delay to enter into contact with each other in order to coordinate their positions in the interests of eliminating the threat that has arisen or restoring peace.

The West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes: As Leonid Brezhnev [word indistinct] in the Kremlin, at present Ethiopia faces enormous tasks of peaceful construction and implementing the ideals of the revolution. In the light of this all the more important is its signing with the USSR a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty--a document which provides for expanding and deepening ties between the two countries in the political, economic, commercial, scientific and cultural fields on the basis of equality and respect for each other's sovereignty.

"As a result of the signing of the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty a new dimension has been added to the solidarity between the USSR and Ethiopia," says Japanese newspaper IOMIURI.

The Malagasy newspaper MADAGASCAR MAU has described the treaty as a document imbued with the concern for peace in Africa. Of special importance, the newspaper writes further, is the idea expressed by Leonid Brezhnev during the Soviet-Ethiopian negotiations to the effect that if the African statesmen prove capable of settling the arising disputes not by the force of arms but at the negotiation table, on the basis of mutual respect for independence, territorial integrity and respect for the traditional frontiers, this will be in the interests of their peoples, of the cause of African progress and universal peace.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER REVIEWS REVOLUTION'S HISTORY, FUTURE

LD171242Y Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, November 17, TASS (TASS correspondent Yuriy Pichugin)--The future of the Ethiopian revolution is decided now not in the battlefield but on the labour front, a TASS correspondent was told by Ethiopian Minister of Information and National Guidance Girma Yilma. [Words indistinct] is a clear expression of the objectives facing the Ethiopian people.

After the overthrow of the monarchic regime, the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia clearly outlined a course for the country's further development along the road of socialism. Banks, insurance companies and big industrial enterprises were nationalised, the first labour legislation was adopted to guarantee the right to work and the eight-hour work day. Of great significance for Ethiopia, 90 percent of whose population is employed in agriculture, was the holding of the agrarian reform and the turning over of land to those who till it. All these steps have shown the truly [word indistinct] character of the Ethiopian revolution and have ensured for it the support of the working people.

But internal reaction and imperialist powers have not resigned themselves to their defeat, and launched a broad offensive against Ethiopia. The revolution has withstood and won the hard struggle. Increasingly clearer moving to the foreground are now economic objectives--restoration of national economy, ensuring an upswing of industrial and agricultural production.

The Provisional Military Administrative Council issued a decree late last month establishing the supreme council for the holding of a national revolutionary campaign of development and planning, which is called upon to mobilise all the material and man-power resources for creating in Ethiopia a solid economic base along the socialist principles.

MALAGASY INDEPENDENCE PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

LD220925Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Tananarive, 17 November, TASS--The Congress of the Congress Party for Malagsy Independence (AKFM), one of the country's leading political organizations, opened here today with the singing of the national anthem and the Internationale.

The Congress participants warmly greeted the CPSU delegation headed by V.P. Nikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Mariyskiy Obkom and the emissaries of the fraternal parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia; and also the Italian and French Communist Parties and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Addressing the Congress delegates and guests, party Chairman Richard Andriamanjato noted that throughout the 20 years of its existence the AKFM has always been in the vanguard of the national struggle first against foreign domination and then for developing socialism in Madagascar.

Today the party, which build its policy on the principles of scientific socialism, is part of the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution and is represented in the country's Supreme Revolutionary Council, the government and parliament.

In the international plane, the AKFM chairman stressed, the party, guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, maintains fraternal relations with the workers and communist parties of the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union, which makes an invaluable contribution to the common struggle of progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world. During the 3 days of the Congress the delegates will hear reports on the international and domestic situations and will discuss the socioeconomic problems of Madagascar's development.

SOMALIA'S BARRE, OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TIES

LD201623Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Mogadiscio, 15 November, TASS--In connection with his forthcoming departure for the Soviet Union, G. Ye. Samsonov, USSR ambassador to Somalia, was received by President Mohamed Siad Barre. A talk on questions of Soviet-Somali relations took place between the president and the ambassador.

SOUTH AFRICAN, ISRAELI TIES 'THREAT TO PEOPLE IN AFRICA'

LD211826Y Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 21, TASS--During his visit to Tel Aviv, which is reportedly to take place before the end of this year, South Africa Minister of Finance Horwood is to discuss ways of further strengthening South Africa's economic and military alliance with Israel.

During the last five years, trade between South Africa and Israel has quadrupled to reach 120 million dollars a year. South Africa is using Israel, which exports its goods to Western countries duty-free, as a foothold for penetrating into the markets of the EEC and USA. Thus, the goods produced at an enterprise near Tel Aviv, owned jointly by the Israeli Koor Industries Company and the South African ISCOR are exported to Europe and USA. Raw materials for this plant--semifinished pig iron and steel--are supplied by South Africa. The two countries give special attention to broader cooperation in the military field.

At present Tel Aviv has become one of the principal suppliers of arms to Pretoria. Some time ago, the Pretoria regime received six launches of the Reshef type, equipped with Gabriel missiles. Uzi machine-guns and ammunition are manufactured in South Africa by Israeli licences. Israel supplies the Pretoria racialists with fighter bombers of the Kfir type, and Arava planes. Israeli specialists in anti-guerrilla warfare are working in South Africa. Special services of the two countries regularly exchange intelligence information. Independent African countries are seriously concerned by cooperation [between] the racists and Zionists in the nuclear field. In the course of the last few years, Israel has been transferring uranium-enrichment technology to South Africa.

The strengthening of military-political alliance between Pretoria and Tel Aviv, an alliance which rests on commonly held manhating ideas of Zionism and apartheid, creates a new threat to peace and security in Africa.

SWAPO CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF NAMIBIAN ELECTIONS

LD211555Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 21, TASS--SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, called upon the Namibian population to stage a general strike from December first to eighth and to boycott the "elections", arranged by the racists from the Republic of South Africa.

By means of this electoral farce which is being played with Western connivance and contrary to United Nations resolutions, the South African authorities expect to perpetuate the Western monopolies' rule in Namibia. To make sure of "victory" for its placemen, the South African occupational regime launched wholesale reprisals against the African population of Namibia. The 50,000-strong army and paramilitary detachments of white settlers were ordered to drive the Africans to the "polls" on December 4. The ringleaders of the Western monopolies, operating in Namibia, threaten immediate dismissal to African workers if they boycott the "elections". The South African authorities prohibited all doctors to render medical aid even to seriously ill Africans, who have not registered for the "voting".

According to SWAPO, to make sure of enough votes for their "candidates", the racists place on the electoral rolls the names of dead people and of refugees who have long ago left the country, escaping from racist terror.

Mobile "polling stations" under the protection of reinforced army squads are to be sent to the countryside. These military units, according to the plans of the sponsors of the "electoral campaign", shall deal with "subversive elements" on the spot.

The stratagems of the racists and their Western patrons also encounter sharp rebuff amidst the Namibian youth which, as H. Tuli, the chairman of the SWAPO Youth League, stated here, continue the armed struggle for the freedom of their homeland together with all the people.

CORRECTIONS TO TEXT OF USSR-ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

The following corrections to the item entitled "Text of Friendship, Cooperation Treaty," published in the 21 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, H 6, were supplied by the text of the treaty carried on pages 1 and 2 in the 21 November PRAVDA.

Page H 6, eighth paragraph, line three, substitute for [word indistinct]: ... equality ...

Same page, twelveth paragraph, line two, substitute for [words indistinct]: ... laid down in the Charter ...

Page H 7, eighth paragraph, line two, substitute for [words indistinct]: ... establish contact with each other ...

Same paragraph, line three, substitute for [words indistinct]: ... positions ...

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS SRV'S NGUYEN HUU THO ON AFRICA TRIP

LD171043Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy report: "The Paths of Cooperation"]

[Text] Hanoi--The other day the 2-month tour of 14 African states by Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho ended successfully. This was the first such visit at such a high state level in the history of Socialist Vietnam's actively developing relations with independent African countries.

In all, 14 African states we visited the Vietnamese delegation was accorded a warm reception, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho told an IZVESTIYA correspondent. Our trip made it possible to strengthen solidarity and mutual understanding and lay the foundations for mutually advantageous cooperation between Vietnam and those African states.

It must be stressed, he continued, that before this visit many African countries had practically no information on the Vietnamese people's life and on the political line which our Communist Party and the Vietnamese Government are consistently implementing. Moreover, certain states were misinformed by slanderous reports concerning Vietnam. These reports reached the African Continent primarily from imperialist or Chinese sources.

In many African states Vietnam's foreign and domestic policy is now viewed realistically and objectively. African states are sincerely seeking to develop political relations and expand cooperation with Vietnam. Clear confirmation of this was provided by numerous statements and speeches during our tour, as well as by the joint communiques on the results of our talks with the leaders of the countries we visited. The concluding documents enshrined our countries' common viewpoint on many important international problems. Complete unanimity was particularly revealed in the decisive condemnation of the aggressive acts of the racist regimes in Rhodesia and South African and in unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The joint communiques stressed that Israel's policy is still the main cause of tension in the Near East, and the separate anti-Arab Camp David agreements are not capable of leading to a settlement of the Near East crisis.

In several countries, especially Angola and Ethiopia, the Chinese leaders' hegemonist policy, which is creating tension and danger for the cause of peace and security not only in Asia but throughout the world, including Africa, was decisively condemned.

In conclusion, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho said that Vietnam's peace-loving policy aimed at comprehensively improving ties with all developing states on the basis of the principles of respect, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual advantage met with complete understanding among our African friends. This is the main positive result of our tour.

TALLIN MEETING MARKS ESTONIAN LABOR COMMUNE ANNIVERSARY

LD211612Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tallin, November 21, TASS--"In a short space of history the Estonian people have built a developed socialist society, have achieved substantial success in all the spheres of communist construction. This is due to the inviolable and close friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU", it was stated by Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, who spoke today in Tallin at a festive meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Estland Labour Commune. This anniversary of the first sovereign state of the Estonian people is being widely celebrated in the USSR. Today, Karl Vayno said, Soviet Estonia is a republic with a large-scale industry and highly productive agriculture, with high cultural standards of the population. The industry of Estonia today takes only nine days to turn out as much goods as was produced in a whole year in 1940. Despite the fact that the number of people employed in agriculture is now 66 percent smaller than prior to the Second World War, the Estonian farmers produced almost double the amount of farm products turned out in those years. We take legitimate pride, Karl Vayno continued, in the rapid development of the culture and science of Soviet Estonia. One out of every three Estonians now studies. As regards the number of students per ten thousand of the population, we now outstrip many of the advanced capitalist states two or even three-fold. It is clear from the example of Estonia, Karl Vayno said, that in the conditions of socialism all the working people have broad opportunities to take part in the management of production, in the solution of government affairs. More than 110,000 Estonians, as against a population of about 1.5 million, have received practical experience of state management in soviets during the past two decades. There are now more than 11,000 people's deputies in the soviets of the republic. "The working people of Soviet Estonia," Karl Vayno said, "will go on guarding as the apple of their eye the internationalist friendship of the peoples of the USSR, which was born in class battles and steeled in joint struggle and labour. Every citizen of Soviet Estonia calls himself with pride a citizen of the USSR".

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD DISCUSSION OF BREZHNEV BOOK

LD212232Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tasks concerning a further improvement in organizational and political work in the light of the provisions, conclusions and recommendations contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" were discussed on 21 November at a meeting of the Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast Aktiv. Those who had gathered were addressed by Comrade Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. Comrade Brezhnev's new work, it was stressed at the meeting, is imbued with the high ideals of internationalism and evokes a lofty feeling of pride for the achievements of Soviet people. "The Virgin Lands" teaches us to concentrate attention on problems that have not been solved, to assess what has been done in a critical way and to approach the solution of tasks that have been set in a creative fashion.

Grishin at Moscow Meeting

LD211509 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 November 1978 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 6,300-word unattributed report, entitled "The Party's Exploit, the People's Exploit," on a 17 November Moscow ideological aktiv meeting to discuss the question "on the Moscow ideological aktiv's work in propagandizing Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book 'The Virgin Lands'." The report contains a 3,800-word account of a speech at the meeting by V.V. Grishin in which he lauds Brezhnev's book and points out its ideological value and significance.

TASHKENT SCIENTISTS PREDICTED EARLY NOVEMBER EARTHQUAKE

LD201001Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 6 LD

[Ye. Taubenshlag report: "Earthquake Predicted"]

[Text] Tashkent--The earthquake in early November in the southern spurs of the Tien Shan Mountains came as no surprise for many cities and villages in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. A report about the earthquake was transmitted to all corners of this large region several hours before the shock, which at the epicenter reached force 9 on the 12-point scale. The Tashkent central seismic center issued the forecast.

"The scientists' work is aimed at determining the site and time of an earthquake in advance," said V. Ulomov, deputy director of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences Seismology Institute. "A few days prior to the earthquake alarming information began coming in from our forecasting experimental area located in the Fergana Valley. Geomagnetic and geoelectric changes and deviations from the norm in the hydrodynamic and hydrogeochemical conditions of subterranean water were noted there. Having collated and evaluated the information that was constantly coming in, the Tashkent seismologists informed the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physics of the Earth--the chief scientific establishment dealing with this problem--about an expected earthquake.

"This time information was received from the eastern forecasting experimental area--the Andizhan experimental area--which is closest to the seat of the earthquake. The Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences Seismology Institute has two other such experimental areas."

SOVIET SCIENTISTS DISCOVER QUANTUM DIFFUSION IN CRYSTALS

LD211513Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[I. Novodvorskiy report: "Neither Solid nor Liquid"]

[Text] On 17 November 1978 the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries registered a discovery made by a group of Soviet physicists--Academician I. Lifshits, Doctors of Physical and Mathematical Sciences A. Andreyev and B. Yeselson and Candidates of Physical and Mathematical Sciences V. Grigoryev and V. Mikheyev, associates of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physical Problems and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Low Temperatures Physics and Engineering Institute. They predicted and discovered experimentally the phenomenon of quantum diffusion in crystals.

The discovery has led to the formation and development of a new type of solid-state physics--quantum crystal physics. Its practical importance is that it makes it possible to implement fundamentally new methods of dissolving light ingredients such as hydrogen and its isotopes in heavy metal crystal lattices.

COSMOS-1049 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 21 NOV

LD211536Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1049 artificial satellite of the earth.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for continuing studies of outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--375 kilometres, minimum distance--183 kilometres and inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment the sputnik has a radio system for precise measurements of orbit element and a radio telemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the satellite is operating normally.

PROGRESS OF FIRST CSSR SATELLITE MAGION REPORTED

LD211312Y Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, November 21, TASS--Scientists and staff members of the Prague Institute of Geophysics, now working in the halls of the Panska Ves Observatory in northern Czechia, have their hands full these days as they receive and process round the clock the data coming in from the first Czechoslovak artificial satellite Magion.

Beginning with November 14, when Magion separated from the Intercosmos-18 satellite and went into an independent orbit, life at the observatory has been following a special schedule. Four times a day, signals indicating that Magion is coming within radio range flash on the indicator board. Special tape recorders and pickups receive data on the state of the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere. The incoming information is processed by an electronic computer and transmitted to the Flight Control Centre and to telemetric stations in the Soviet Union.

After the satellite went into orbit, said P. Triska, who is in charge of the Magion experiment, it carries out fully the flight program. Its on-board systems are working efficiently and without fail. We check on the flight of Magion and Intercosmos-18 in close cooperation with our Soviet colleagues. We draw up together working programs for both satellites and exchange information.

The flight of the first Czechoslovak satellite has aroused great interest in the country. The people of Czechoslovakia regard it as fresh evidence of the fruitfulness of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and of the pooling of scientific efforts under the Intercosmos program, P. Triska said.

BRIEFS

PHOTOENERGETICS CONFERENCE--The Fifth All-Union Conference on Plant Photoenergetics has opened in Alma-Ata under the slogan: "Light Energy for Yields." Attended by representatives of various scientific branches, engineers and designers, it is examining the question of how to use light energy more effectively to increase yields. In recent years Soviet scientists have made important discoveries making it possible to provide theoretical and practical foundations for increasing crop yields. The conference is continuing. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU]